

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

CONTENTS

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General.....	Frontispiece
Supervising the Property of the National Society.....	197
FLORA A. WALKER, Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee	
A Message from the President General.....	207
Campus Martius House.....	208
WILLIA DAWSON COTTON	
Finances—Past, Present, and Future.....	209
GRACE H. BROSEAU, Treasurer General	
Portraits of Jews Painted by Gilbert Stuart.....	213
HANNAH R. LONDON	
Pennsylvanians in St. Memin's Miniatures.....	217
DOLORES B. COLQUITT	
America's Historic Horse-chestnut Tree.....	226
EMILY FLEMING	
Historical Program.....	228
Conducted by DR. GEORGE M. CHURCHILL	
The Declaration of Independence.....	229
BELL MERRILL DRAPER	
State Conferences.....	235
Work of the Chapters.....	239
Genealogical Department.....	247
Index to Will Book "A," Camden County, Ga.....	251
Copied by MAJOR HARRY A. DARR	
D. A. R. State Membership.....	253
National Board of Management:	
Official List of.....	254

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, Memorial Continental Hall

MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN

Chairman, Magazine Committee, 8 Lafayette St.,
Albany, N. Y.

Editor, Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS
RAMSBURGH

Genealogical Editor, The Portner,
Washington, D. C.

Entered as Second-class Mat-
ter at the Post Office at Wash-
ington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1924

Single Copy, 25 cents
Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

COPYRIGHT, 1926, BY THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Foreign Postage
50 cents Additional
Send Subscriptions to Treas-
urer General, Memorial Conti-
nental Hall, Washington, D. C.



© Harris-Ewing, Washington

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK

PRESIDENT GENERAL,

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LX, No. 4

APRIL, 1926

WHOLE No. 396

Supervising the Property of the National Society

BY FLORA A. WALKER

Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee

THE supervision of the property of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, valued at one million and a half dollars, is the responsible task which devolves upon the Buildings and Grounds Committee. This property comprises Memorial Continental Hall, the Administration building and the land adjacent, upon which it is proposed to build the new "Constitution Hall."

This Committee had its inception in 1899 and was called the Supervising Committee, with the Regent of the District of Columbia as Chairman. In 1911 this ruling was rescinded and the President General was authorized to appoint a Committee to be known as the Buildings and Grounds Committee. Such is the official record of the development of this Committee up to 1911, and it continues to function under this ruling at the present time, submitting its recommendations to the Executive Committee and reporting

direct to the National Board at its regular meetings; it does not, however, report to the Continental Congress in April.

The care and supervision of the Administration building, which adjoins Memorial Continental Hall on the west, were added to the duties of the Buildings and Grounds Committee in 1923 when the offices were removed to their new quarters.

Like all other Administrative Committees its members are appointed by the President General to serve for one year. It is very fortunate in having the direct coöperation of the Arts Committee in judging the artistic merits of gifts, such as portraits, pictures, tapestries and sculptures. The members composing the Arts Committee are well known artists, both men and women. Many knotty problems present themselves, but such men as Dr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts; the Honorable

Charles Walcott, Director, Smithsonian Institution; Mr. C. P. Minnegerode, Director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art; Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, noted sculptor, and Mrs. L. M. Leisenring, of the faculty of the Corcoran School of Art, are often appealed to and generously contribute their invaluable advice.

One of the most serious duties of the Committee is passing upon gifts of rare antiques and general schemes of furnishing and decorating the various rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, as the reconditioning of the rooms in accordance with the best authority on style and design of the period of the American Revolution was not put into general effect until 1923, when the removal of the offices made it possible.

California, Illinois, Iowa, New York and Texas, whose rooms were released as offices, have almost entirely refurnished them, retaining only fine pieces of furniture or appropriate floor coverings. Maryland, the District of Columbia, and West Virginia have completely refurnished theirs with genuine antiques. Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin, which have more recently acquired rooms, have added greatly to our beautiful memorial rooms in conformity with the established policy. The other states having rooms have either made valuable acquisitions or have plans under contemplation. All the states have generously cooperated toward the end of permanent improvement of our beloved Hall.

It is of particular interest to record that a room has recently been assigned

for placing the collection of Miss Floretta Vining of Massachusetts as a model Colonial bedroom.

A beautiful new lighting fixture, practically a replica of the one hanging in front of the White House, has recently been installed in the east portico, and the lantern formerly hanging there now illuminates the south portico. Previously there has been no satisfactory lighting of the south portico, in spite of the fact that this is the entrance always used by the President of the United States.

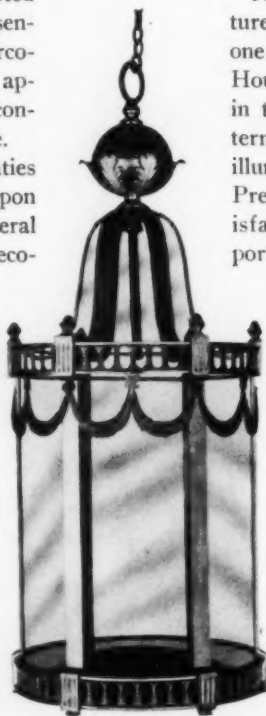
During the past year two huge English boxwood trees, about one hundred years old, together with other valuable shrubbery, have been planted for the beautification of our grounds. The shrubbery and the new lantern were the generous gifts of Colonel Walter Scott, of New York.

The spotless appearance of our building at all times is a matter of general com-

ment, and this credit is entirely due to the unremitting attention of our faithful Superintendent and his loyal staff of twelve, operating under the direction of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Besides the general supervision of the buildings, the Committee is charged with the ordering of all repairs and purchasing of all equipment excepting routine office supplies, all of which entails a stupendous amount of detail, including hundreds of interviews and voluminous correspondence.

The ceilings of the east, north and south porticos were originally finished in plas-



NEW LANTERN AT FRONT
ENTRANCE



© Harris-Ewing, Washington

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL AND THE OLD ENGLISH BOXWOOD RECENTLY
PURCHASED TO BEAUTIFY THE GROUNDS

ter on a wire net foundation. The dampness of the years had so penetrated the plaster that the wire had disintegrated and there was great danger of the ceilings falling. Deep study was given to the subject of replacement and it was finally decided to use white cement; the total cost of this work was about \$3,000.00, but the members may know that the work will endure as long as the building stands.

Other necessary repairs and improvements to the property of the Society in the past three years aggregate about \$4,000.00.

It is estimated that no less than 2,000 members and tourists visit Memorial Continental Hall each month, and for their greater pleasure and information the services of a guide are furnished.

The state rooms in the Administration Building are used as offices and, therefore, available only for gifts of office equipment. There is a small auditorium in the Administration Building which is a real gem of its kind, paid for by the National Officers' Club. In this well-equipped building there is also a delightful rest room and dining room for the clerical staff.

Perhaps the most important duty of the Buildings and Grounds Committee is that of arranging for the events which take place in the Auditorium. Permission for its use is always granted in conjunction with the President General and the Executive Committee. The greatest care and judgment are exercised in this matter in order that all events shall conform to the high ideals to which the Hall is dedicated.

It is not too sweeping an assertion to say that there is no building in the city of Washington, excepting the Capitol and White House, which has been the scene of so many historic events.

The general character of the meetings held in Memorial Continental Hall are patriotic, musical and educational, but often conventions of various organizations also meet under its roof. Due to the fact that when the President of the United States speaks publicly, all the radio companies give him exclusive use of their facilities, the recent meetings in our Hall addressed by him have been broadcast to the farthest ends of our country.

Turning back the pages of time, the event which attracted the attention of the entire world and brought Memorial Continental Hall into the greatest prominence was the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, the plenary sessions of which were held in our Hall in the winter of 1921-22 and which brought notables from all over the world both as participants and visitors.

On June 26, 1916, memorial services for the late President of China, Yuan Shih-Kai, under the auspices of our State Department, were attended by the Minister of China and members of the Legation, the President and Mrs. Wilson, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, and the Diplomatic Corps.

There was the dedication of the Red Cross Building, our neighbor on the north, on May 12, 1917, at which time the President of the United States, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, accepted the building in the name of the Government and also reviewed the Womans Volunteer Aid Corps of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter from a stand built in front of Memorial Continental Hall. On this memorable occasion former President William Howard Taft presided, and Hon. Newton D.

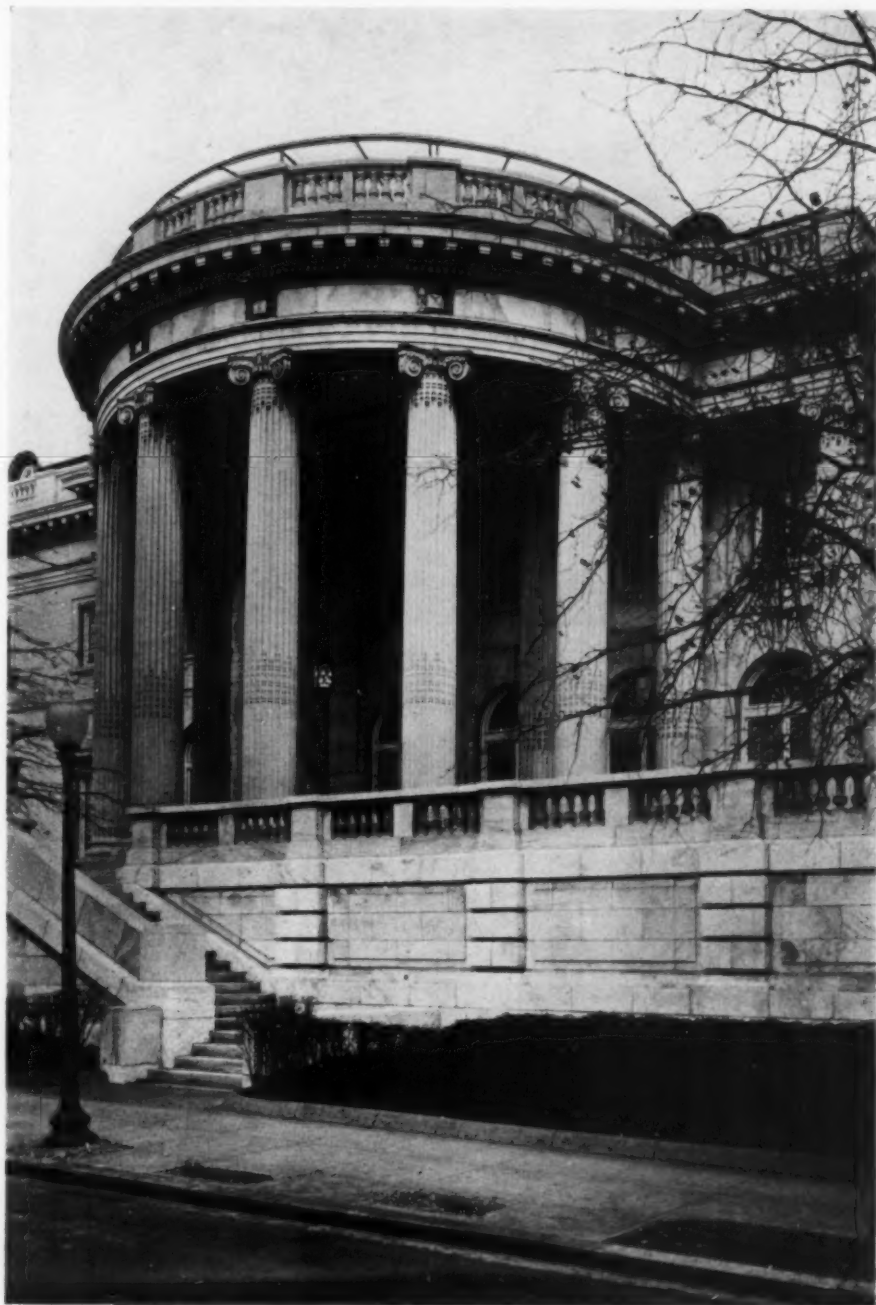
Baker, then Secretary of War, made the presentation. Previous to the completion of their own building, the meetings of their Central Committee were held in our Auditorium, and the President of the United States, who is also President of the American Red Cross, always presided.

Interesting history was made for us when Albert, King of the Belgians, received his honorary degree from George Washington University; Queen Elizabeth and the Crown Prince were also present on this occasion. Monsieur Clemenceau, the "Tiger of France," has also been among our distinguished callers.

It is of interest to recount that the first meeting of the Bureau of the Budget in February, 1922, took place here and was addressed by President Harding and General Dawes, the first Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Since that time all the semi-annual meetings have been held in our Hall and are always addressed by President Coolidge and General H. M. Lord, present Director.

The first National Oratorical Contest was held here and this was addressed by President Coolidge.

The following are examples of the meetings held in our Hall: Conference on Training the Youth of our Country, sponsored by the War Department; Conference of Lawyers for the Establishment of a Permanent Organization for the Improvement of the Law, Debates between the teams from George Washington University and both Oxford and Cambridge Universities, England; meetings of the National Education Association, the American Law Institute, while still other illustrations are the National American Council, which was addressed by President Harding and General Pershing, and to which greetings were extended by our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; commencement exercises of schools



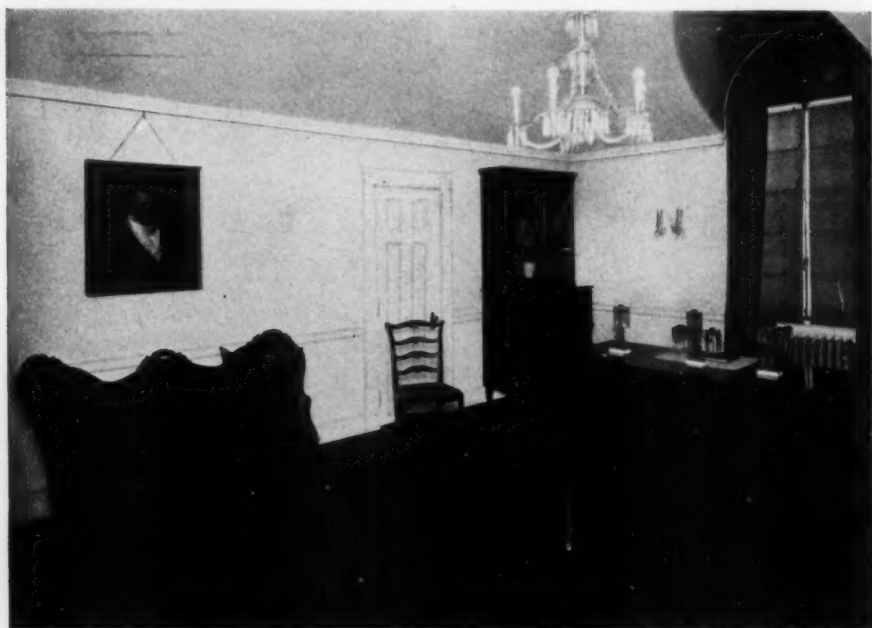
© Harris-Ewing, Washington

SOUTH PORTICO AND LANTERN TRANSFERRED FROM FRONT ENTRANCE



© Harris-Ewing, Washington

A CORNER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE ROOM AND ITS BEAUTIFUL OLD FURNITURE



© Harris-Ewing, Washington

KENTUCKY STATE DAUGHTERS HAVE ACQUIRED MANY VALUABLE HEIRLOOMS



© Harris-Ewing, Washington

A CORNER OF THE ROOM FURNISHED BY WEST VIRGINIA



© Harris-Ewing, Washington

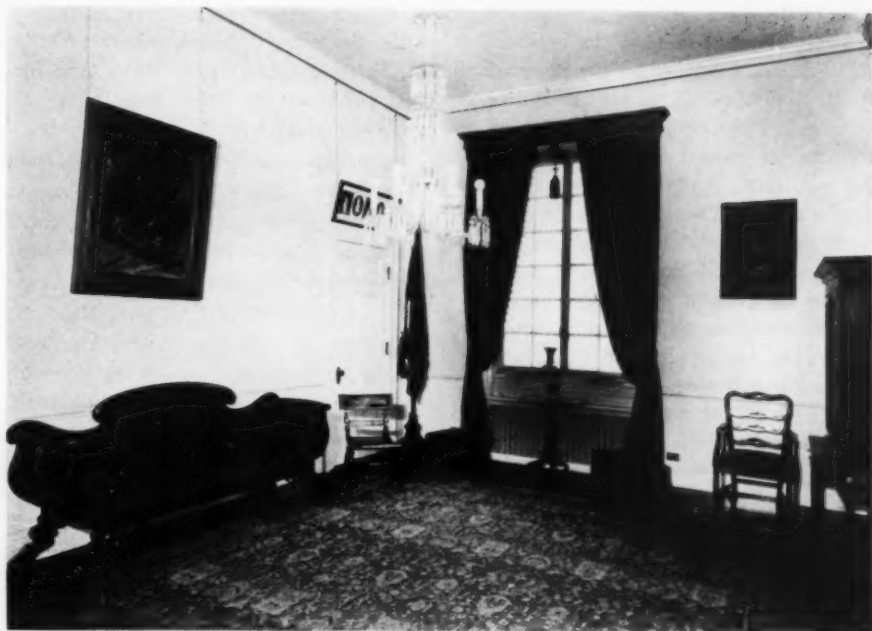
DAUGHTERS OF TEXAS HAVE ADDED A CHANDELIER AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE



© Harris-Ewing, Washington
NO LOVELIER ROOM IS SEEN THAN THAT BELONGING TO CALIFORNIA DAUGHTERS

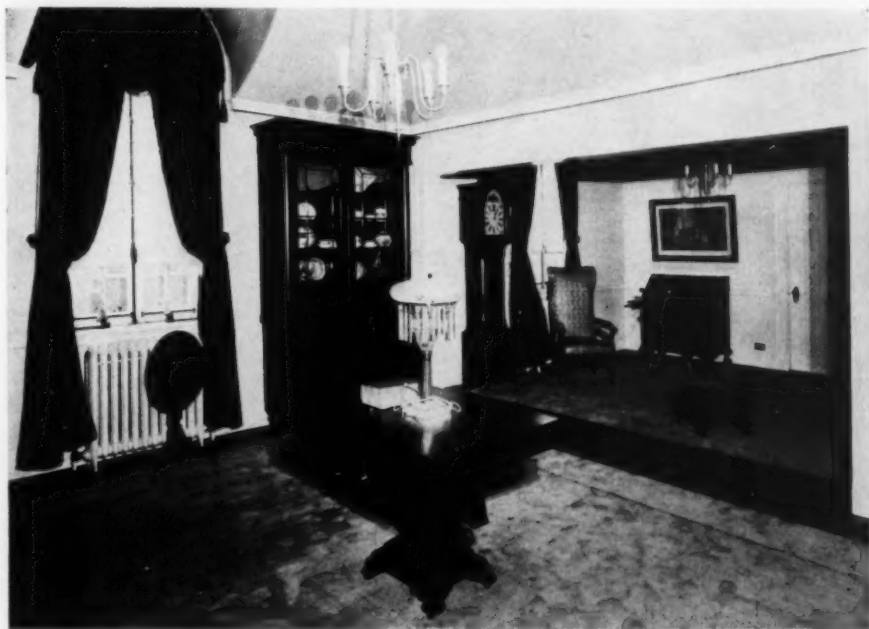


© Harris-Ewing, Washington
ROOM IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, FURNISHED BY VERMONT



© Harris-Ewing, Washington

THE MARYLAND STATE ROOM POSSESSES MANY VALUABLE ANTIQUES



© Harris-Ewing, Washington

WISCONSIN'S LOVELY ROOM ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

and colleges, and in 1924 the notification of President Coolidge of his nomination by the Republican National Committee.

As our Memorial Continental Hall is tax free no rental charge is made for the use of the Auditorium, but each organization reimburses us for the actual expenses incurred, such as service, cleaning, heating and lighting and a small amount for general wear and tear.

Besides the use of the Auditorium, we often have the opportunity of granting the use of the State rooms for coöperation in some worthy objective, as, for example, when in 1923, at the request of the State Department, five rooms were assigned for special meetings of the Central American Republics: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. It is always a pleasure to coöperate with our neighbors on the south. The Pan American Union, whose Ex-Officio Chairman

is the Secretary of State and whose present Director General, Dr. Rowe, and former Director, Dr. John Barrett, are always our good friends.

In preparation for the first National Defense Test Day it was our privilege to assign a room in our Hall for the offices of a Committee representing a large number of patriotic organizations; this Committee functioned for four months.

During our own Continental Congress and on many other occasions members of the President's cabinet and diplomatic representatives of all nations have been received.

In accordance with the purposes of our great Society, it is the happy duty of the Buildings and Grounds Committee to place our facilities primarily at the service of the Government of the United States.



© Harris-Ewing, Washington

ANTIQUE FURNITURE IN THE RHODE ISLAND ROOM AROUSES UNIVERSAL
COMMENDATION

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

*"A gush of bird song,—a patter of dew,
A cloud and a rainbow's warning,
Suddenly sunshine and perfect blue—
An April day in the morning."*

—Spofford

SUCH is Wshington at Continental Congress time—a season, as it were, of new life everywhere, of blossoming tree and shrub and flower, with all of the glory of Spring in the air and with the spirit of hope eternal beckoning us on to strive for the best of life's fulfillment.

April, with all of its natural allure and charm, the promise of greater, fuller joys to come, is also of vital significance in the calendar of the months. Not only has it witnessed the great historic panorama of such epochal events in the making of the Republic as the battle of Lexington and Concord, but it has also numbered upon its roster of days our country's participation in those succeeding wars in which this Nation has from time to time been compelled to become a participant, in order that the blessings of liberty and justice might endure for ourselves and for mankind.

This particular April—April, 1926—I trust that each member of our Society, who so desires, may find it possible to be in attendance upon the sessions of our Thirty-fifth Annual Continental Congress, for it is my firm conviction that from our attendance at these, our annual convocations, we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, acquire not only inspiration, but a vision of the unity and purposeful incentive which come as the direct result of many separate units working toward the service of a unified whole such as it is not possible for us to obtain in any other way.

From a personal standpoint too, this April has for me an especial significance, since it will bring to a conclusion my term of office as your President General.

To me this has been a tremendously satisfying three years of serving, of planning and

of achieving—a three years made vital and productive because of the magnificent co-operation and splendid *esprit de corps* which states, chapters and members have unvaryingly contributed. Because of this, our Society, as one splendid whole, has moved steadily forward toward the goals of its fixed achievements and ambitions as well as setting new ones for the years that are to come.

If these three years prove to be of lasting value in the annals of the Society, to which we have each consecrated ourselves in service for "home and country," it will be because of what you, its members, have contributed in ideals and in good deeds.

It has been not only gratifying, but tremendously inspiring to have your friendship, your love and your ever-ready, never-failing coöperation. My memory of what you and your helpfulness have meant to me, will be a precious one always. For your manifold courtesies and kindnesses, for the inspiration and the courage that you, with your support and ever-ready spirit of understanding and of untiring zeal, have unfailingly vouchsafed me, I wish to thank you from the innermost depths of my heart.

Our Organization can only realize the great dreams of its founders and our own fondest hopes and desires for it by marching triumphantly abreast of the healthful, wisely progressive spirit of each successive age and generation; so in this, my valedictory message to you, I bid you Godspeed upon the way to the greater destiny that each one of us so earnestly desires for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.



Campus Martius House

By Willis Dawson Cotton

CAMPUS MARTIUS HOUSE, as it stands to-day in the little city of Marietta, Ohio, bold and strong after the buffetings of more than a century, is typical of the spirit which animated those members of the Ohio Company, who, under the leadership of General Rufus Putnam, on April 7, 1788, organized there the first settlement in the Northwest Territory. The forty-eight pioneers came under the authority of the Continental Congress from which they had purchased more than a million and a half acres of land; they bore as their constitution the great ordinance of 1787, but they knew that the Indians, who had fought the French and English so bitterly for possession of the "Ohio Country," would not recognize the validity of their treaties with the Americans without a struggle, so a strong fortification was at once begun.

This was called Campus Martius, the name being suggested, probably, by the members of the Cincinnati, as more than seventy of that society were shareholders in the Ohio Company. Roman names were also given to the ancient earthworks which were preserved for public use, the largest elevated square being called Quadranaou; another Capitolium, and the broad graded way leading down to the Muskingum, Sacra Via. Thus were perpetuated in a new empire the familiar haunts of their exemplar, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus. The little settlement was named after the French Queen, Marie Antoinette, wife of Louis XVI, an honored member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Governor Arthur St. Clair's home was in the southwest blockhouse, and there his beautiful daughter Louise held her court. The assembly-room in the northwest blockhouse witnessed many different scenes; here was taught the first school in the Territory; here were preached the first sermons; here was opened the first court; here was given the first ball; here was organized the first Lodge of Free Masons under American authority. In the northeast blockhouse good Mary Lake gathered the children on Sundays to listen to Bible stories, and thus organized one of the first Sunday schools in the United States.

During the Indian War more than 200 people were crowded into Campus Martius, which was kept under strict military discipline. At the close of the war the buildings were taken down or moved away, and finally all that remained of the fortification was the southeast blockhouse and the home of Rufus Putnam, which stood next to it. General Putnam tore down the blockhouse, enlarged his house and made a large and attractive dwelling of it. Here he lived until his death in 1824. Through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the property was purchased in 1917 by the State of Ohio. Later the Ohio Daughters marked the house with a bronze tablet, and at the last session of the Legislature \$35,000 was appropriated for the erection of a Memorial Building on this historic spot.

Finances—Past, Present, and Future

By GRACE H. BROSSÉAU

Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R.

TWO important months in the world of finance are January and July. In January, all outstanding bills are supposed to be collected from debtors, both great and small, to which statement the average family exchequer will bear testimony. July, the midyear month, is a time of retrospect and prophecy with the average business firm, the forecast for the remaining six months being based largely upon what has happened during the first half of the year.

With our National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, these two months mean great gains and many losses. During January, the mail is piled high on the desks in the department of the Treasurer General, and pink and green and white checks flutter about like autumn leaves in a November wind. During those thirty-one days, we receive the bulk of the money that carries our overhead for the entire year and gives us a surplus to apply on debts.

July means the automatic dropping of members for the non-payment of dues. It is a heart-breaking time, too, for the Treasurer General sees a lessening of income for the following January, notwithstanding the fact that she knows the Organizing Secretary General and the Registrar General are speeding up the work of admissions for the October Board meeting. You may not have noticed it, but Treasurers General grow very avaricious! Also, she knows what is before her in the way of conciliatory letters to dropped members and exhaus-

tive quotations from the By-laws of the National Society—but that is another story.

The week of April 19th is the real focusing point in the affairs of our Society and all energies are bent toward making the financial report as impressive as possible. Here again are many disappointments, for the books close March 31st and are then turned over to the Auditors. Ambitious chapters and Committee Chairmen, who wish to see the results of their work in print at Congress time, rush checks through with a breathless explanation of how they happened to be late—usually good reasons, too—and then follow with a plea for clemency.

Treasurers General aren't hard hearted—not a bit of it. On the contrary, they have much vanity and like to make the best possible showing when they appear before Congress, but their feelings are necessarily held in leash by the business rules of the game and the menace of the By-laws which they are in duty bound to uphold. Auditors have disconcerting ways. After three years of experience, I have decided that they of that craft are born, not made, and that somewhere in the sign of their Zodiac is an interrogation point. So, when members write in and ask that an exception be made in their favor and are refused, they must remember that there is a reason.

The caring of the finances of our Society has long since become a very real job. In the last few years we have ac-

quired the habit of taking on expensive projects that involve the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and up to the present moment we seem to have gotten by.

This survey I am going to narrow down to the three-year administration just drawing to a close. Those of the past have told their own brilliant story, and by their deeds they have made possible many of the achievements of today.

Three years ago we owed \$280,000 on the Administration Building, and about \$16,000 per annum of interest. Today that debt has been reduced to \$45,000 and a consequent lessening of interest. And the best of it is that this debt is not held by outsiders. We are our own debtors.

When the pledges collected for the new Auditorium reached a sizable amount, we cast about for a safe investment, and upon the advice of our financial counsellor, Mr. White, President of the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, we lent the money to ourselves. In other words, the Administration Building borrowed money of the Auditorium Fund and is paying it 6% interest.

True it is that big Peter is clothing little Paul, but what does it matter, so long as it is in the family and the Auditorium fund is the gainer thereby? Since last July we have credited to that fund \$450.00 in interest from its various investments. So, you see, no money is allowed to lie idle.

The paying of \$235,000 on our debt has not in any way embarrassed us or cramped our finances. We have met the needs of a growing Society as they came and have reduced our indebtedness comfortably out of our surplus. Had we pinched and saved in all directions, the entire amount could easily have been wiped off our books before the coming Congress, but that we did not deem a

wise procedure. Our prestige demands a fairly liberal hand in certain directions.

A detailed account of expenditures would be out of place here and would merely be anticipating the report to be given at Congress, but we point with pride to some of the most notable disbursements.

The salaries of the clerks have been increased about 30%. A number of new clerks have been added in departments where efficiency and speed were needed to keep pace with our growth and activities. The ceilings of all the porticoes of Memorial Continental Hall have been thoroughly restored at considerable cost. A noticeable amount of shrubbery has been planted around the buildings and on the grounds. A beautiful new lantern—a replica of the one that hangs in the south portico of the White House—has been placed at our own front entrance. The one that had hung there so many years has been transferred to the south portico where distinguished guests enter the building. It is needless to remark that this handsome fixture is much more in keeping than a single electric light bulb attached to a plain cord. Part of the expense of the shrubbery and the lantern has been taken care of by the generous contributions of Colonel Walter Scott for the past two years. Much needed weather stripping has been put on the windows of the Administration Building where icy winds have heretofore brought much discomfort to the clerks. We have published an unprecedented number of lineage books, but, happily, the sales have been more than satisfactory.

Our Magazine has meant more of an outlay in many directions, but if you have followed the Treasurer General's reports published therein, you have seen that in recent months it has not only paid

for itself, but has something to its credit as well. This, I believe, is the first time that the Magazine has so acquitted itself.

Now we have a much larger debt looming before us in the building of the new Auditorium, or Constitution Hall, as it has been named by the National Board of Management. The building of practically a two-million-dollar structure is a tremendous undertaking, but from the present outlook upon the sale of bonds, chairs and boxes, there is no reason to doubt its ultimate accomplishment.

Two of the questions most frequently asked by would-be purchasers of bonds are, "Are these bonds safe?" and, "Can the National Society pay the interest out of its income?"

To these questions I always reply "Yes." I cannot conceive of the Daughters of the American Revolution undertaking anything that wouldn't be safe. If there were a strong element of

risk attached to any venture, their sanction of it would make it secure.

At the present membership rate, our income over and above expenses is \$85,000 to \$90,000—quite a neat little surplus all must admit. The interest on the entire amount of \$1,600,000 does not have to be paid all at once, for bonds will be sold over quite a long period of time. If the chairs are sold—as they are going to be—at \$150.00 apiece, netting us \$600,000, we shall have fewer bonds to sell and much less interest to pay.

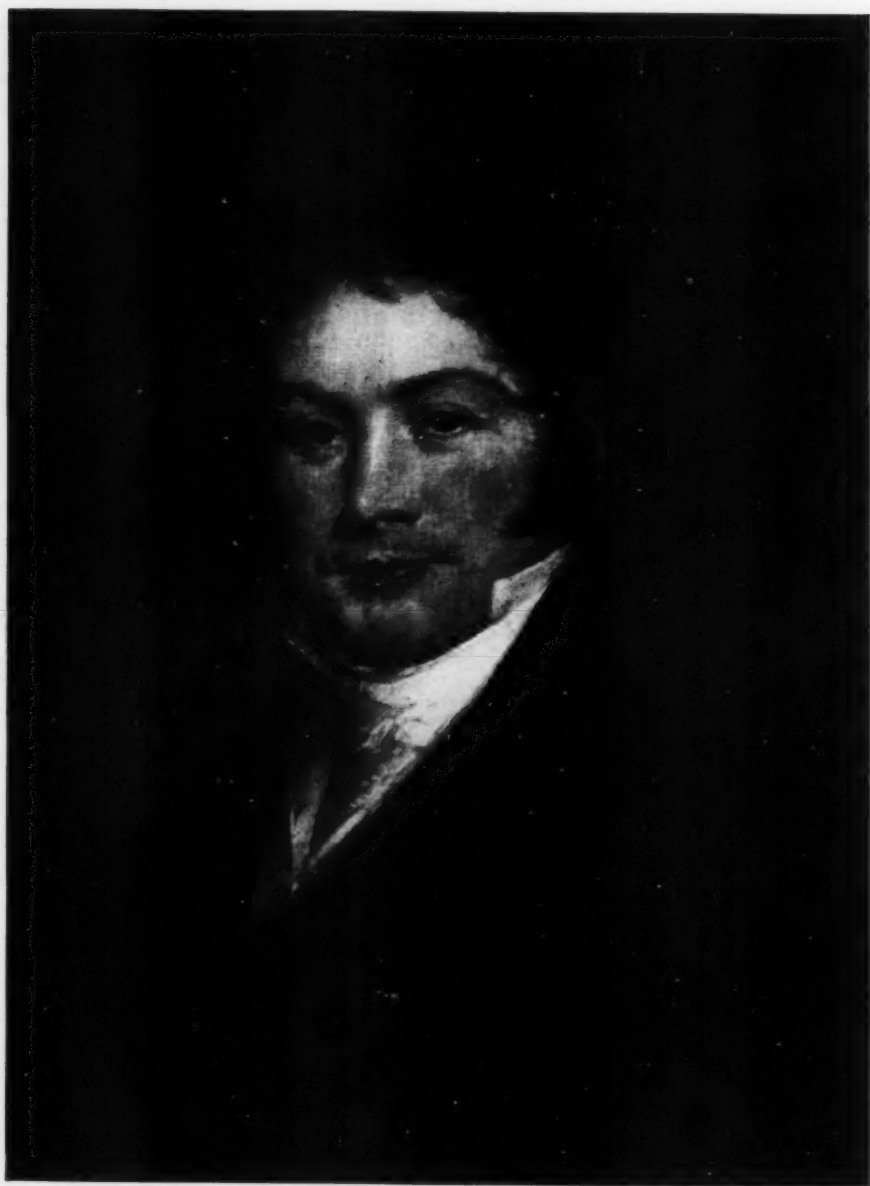
Now, then, two things are bound to happen. The Society is going to maintain its present rapid growth and thereby increase its income, and we are unquestionably going to find a way to pay our debts.

The surest guarantee is that little adventure of 1775, when our ancestors accomplished a very real purpose. Do you suppose the Daughters will ever fail their Fathers? Certainly not!

Let Us Preserve George Washington's Birthplace

OF THE original Washington plantation, the Government owns eleven and three-quarter acres, running down to Popes Creek, including the site where the house stood, and where the monument now stands. The Wakefield National Memorial Association has purchased and paid for seventy acres (including rights of way) coming down to the other side of Popes Creek, with fifty feet of land surrounding the Washington family burying enclosure, grounds where four generations of Washingtons are buried; also a right of way connecting this family burying ground with the land owned by the government. The seventy acres (less rights of way) we continue to sell at one dollar per square foot to persons desiring to become members of the Association, to raise the money to restore the residence, the garden and grounds.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-two is set for the nation-wide celebration of his birth. This date, 1932, should be our mark. By that time our goal should be reached and the birthplace of Washington at Wakefield, Va., be completely restored and paid for, ready for the enjoyment of the entire Nation. This indeed will gratify the just pride of all lovers of our country.



By Gilbert Stuart

ABRAHAM TOURO
(Owned by Dr. I. M. Cline, New Orleans)

Portraits of Jews Painted by Gilbert Stuart

By HANNAH R. LONDON *

THE early American Jews played a conspicuous rôle in the development of American portraiture by patronizing our painters. Hundreds of portraits have been brought to light of them from the days preceding the Revolution to the early Republic.

Important in this array of paintings are the portraits by Gilbert Stuart, who was born near Newport, Rhode Island, December 3, 1755. At the age of eighteen, after some training, he went abroad to study, and returned within two years destitute of everything but his genius. Before long, however, the Jews of Newport discovered his propensity for portraiture, and it is significant that they were his first sitters. Thus, through their early recognition of his genius, Stuart's great career was started.

One of his early portraits is that of Abraham Touro, born in Newport in 1777, the son of Isaac Touro. Abraham was the brother of the well-known philanthropist, Judah Touro, who contributed \$10,000 to the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument. The portrait is now owned by Dr. I. M. Cline, of New Orleans; and for subtlety and charm cannot be excelled. Abraham Touro was a successful merchant in Boston, and maintained a large country house in Medford, where he entertained the Governor and other notables of the day, and was reputed to have been most generous with his choice imported wines.

At the age of forty, while watching a parade in Boston one day, Mr. Touro

crushed his leg in leaping from his chaise and the accident proved fatal. In his will, among other legacies, he left \$10,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and \$15,000 to the synagogue at Newport, at which place his body is interred.

Another portrait of interest is that of Col. Isaac Franks, which hangs in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. The portrait presented to Franks by Gilbert Stuart bears the following inscription: "Portrait of Mr. Isaac Franks presented to friend Isaac Franks as a token of regard by Gilbert Stuart, Germantown, October 1, 1802." The portrait was left to Samuel and Sara Franks, children of the Colonel, and afterwards sold by G. W. Huffnagel, the son-in-law of Colonel Franks, to the late Henry C. Gibson, who bequeathed it to the Museum.

Isaac Franks was a patriot and officer in the Revolutionary Army. He was born in New York, May 27, 1759, and died in Philadelphia, March 4, 1822. It was in his house at Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, that President Washington resided during the prevalence of the yellow fever.

A Stuart portrait of great beauty in the possession of Mrs. Henry Joseph, of Montreal, Canada, is that of the beautiful Rachel Gratz, daughter of Michael Gratz. Rachel's sister was the well-known Rebecca Gratz, immortalized not only in a miniature by Edward Greene Malbone, and in several paintings by Thomas Sully, but also in the portrayal of Rebecca, the Jewess, in Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*. Rachel, who married Solomon Moses, was also painted by Stuart. She reared a large family, and

*Copyright, 1926.

NOTE.—This series started in February 1926, D. A. R. Magazine.



MRS. SOLOMON MOSES
OWNED BY HENRY JOSEPH, ESQ.,
MONTREAL

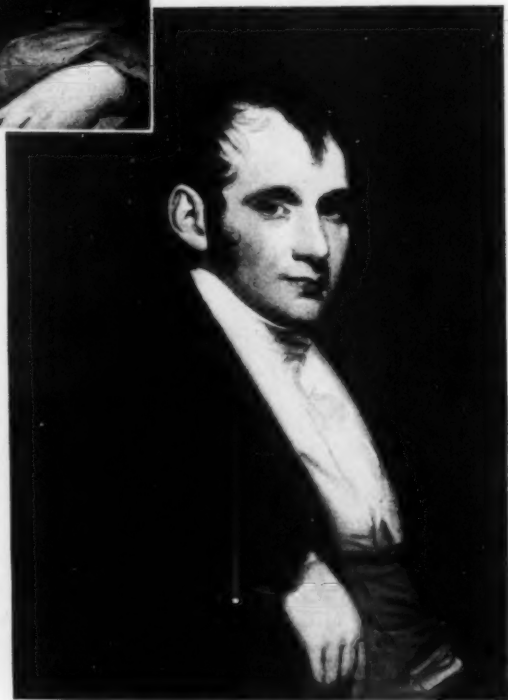
died at the age of forty, in 1823. It is impossible to set down in words the unusual charm of her face, with its expressive eyes and delicate features, the graceful sweep of her blonde curls, and the contour of her neck and shoulders, all of which combine to make a portrait of surpassing loveliness.

The portrait of her husband was painted in 1806. Solomon Moses was no less handsome than his beautiful wife, Rachel Gratz; indeed, there are few Stuart portraits, with which these do not favorably compare. In the refined oval of the face, the

glowing eyes, the chiseled nose, mouth, and chin, the absolute freedom and life quality of the pose, we have the quintessence of Stuart's art.

The Gratz family were prominent in Colonial Philadelphia, and are represented in still another Stuart portrait in the likeness of Rachel's mother, Miriam Gratz. She is portrayed with a dainty lace cap, worn by the mothers of that generation, a thin white fichu is about her throat, and her hands are folded in matronly fashion.

Included in the Stuart portraits of Jews is a portrait of Samuel Myers, the son of Myer Myers, a banker and the foremost New



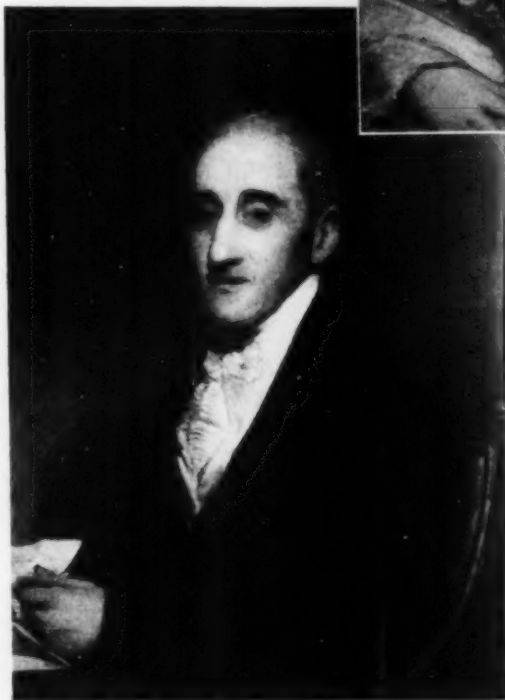
SOLOMON MOSES
OWNED BY HENRY JOSEPH, ESQ., MONTREAL

York silversmith of his day, who was born in New York City in 1775. Because of the political activities of the elder Myers in behalf of the Revolutionists, the family was forced to flee to Connecticut upon the occupation of New York by the British.

The Samuel Myers portrait was painted for him by Gilbert Stuart about 1810. The portrait is now owned by a great-granddaughter, Mrs. John Hill Morgan, of New York City. Against a red background we see a distinguished-looking man of middle age, his hair tinged with gray, wearing a black coat, white



MRS. MOSES MYERS
OWNED BY BARTON MYERS, ESQ.,
NORFOLK, VA.



MOSES MYERS
OWNED BY BARTON MYERS, ESQ.,
NORFOLK, VA.

stock collar, and a lace-ruffled shirt. His nose is aquiline, his mouth firm and small, and he has a large chin and forehead. The eyes, appraising yet kindly, are indicative of a character that reached great heights both in commerce and in philanthropy.

Judah Hays, a brother-in-law of Samuel Myers, was also painted by Stuart at the same time, probably at the request of Mr. Myers. The portrait descended to a grandson, Major E. T. D. Myers, of Richmond, Virginia, at whose home, in a fire, it was badly damaged some years ago. It has been restored

and is now in the possession of another descendant, Mrs. William C. Preston, of Richmond, Virginia.

The Myers family are represented in other portraits by Stuart now owned by Mr. Barton Myers, of Norfolk, Virginia. These are the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Myers, which have been incorrectly listed in Mason's book on Gilbert Stuart under the name "Mieres."

Moses Myers was the son of Hyman Myers, a native of Amsterdam, who resided in New York. Moses came to Norfolk, Virginia, in 1786. He was a foremost citizen of Norfolk, and a banker there. When the Bank of Richmond was established, in 1792, he was named in the act as its superintendent at Norfolk.

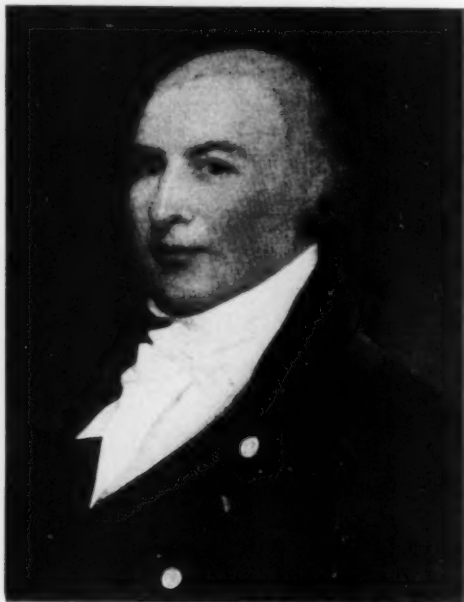
He also represented the French Republic at Norfolk at this critical time. An old record says of Moses Myers: "He possessed in an eminent degree what may be called the chivalry of the commercial character, and displayed in bearing a dignity and grace which looked infinitely beyond an ignoble rivalry and the tricks of trade."

His wife was Eliza Judd, or Judah, of Montreal, the daughter of Samuel Judah, who, though living in Canada during the Revolution, sympathized with the American cause, and rendered it invaluable

service. Eliza's portrait was also painted about 1808 in Boston.

A complete catalogue of Stuart's portraits of Jews would include several additional paintings. Two of these were painted in Stuart's very early period, the portrait of Isaac Touro, which was done from memory after Touro's

death, and the portrait of Jacob Rodriguez Rivera, 1717-1789. This portrait, for a great many years in possession of Miss Emma Rodman, of Boston, was recently presented by her to the Redwood Library in Newport, Rhode Island. Miss Rodman's great-grandfather Rodman lived in Newport, where the Jews employed advanced business methods, then unknown to other members of the community



COLONEL ISAAC FRANKS
(Owned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts)

and young men who sought superior commercial training attached themselves to the Jewish merchants there. Mr. Rodman entered the employ of Jacob Rivera and, admiring his character and personality, asked him to sit for his portrait.

A portrait of Isaac Moses, 1742-1818, concludes the Stuart portraits of Jews. This portrait is owned by Miss Rachel Gratz Nathan, a descendant of the famous Gratz family, and has been reproduced in volume twenty-seven of the "Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society."

Pennsylvanians in St. Memin's Miniatures

BY DOLORES B. COLQUITT

IT is obvious that Armand Fevret de St. Memin made many miniature portraits of Pennsylvanians while residing in Philadelphia at the time of his exile in America during the period of the French Revolution and the First Empire. Therefore, in the collection of his engraved miniatures on copper in the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington, it is not surprising to find likenesses of Biddles, a well-known family of Pennsylvania, descended from early Quakers of that name who settled in New Jersey and distinguished itself in patriotism, professions, commerce, and in the field of high finance.

James, in the St. Memin miniatures, was Judge Biddle of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and a brother of Nicholas, a naval officer, who was born in Philadelphia, 1750, and killed in action, 1778. He had maritime experience from boyhood, and in 1770 was a midshipman in the British navy, deserted and shipped as seaman to serve on the Arctic exploring expedition; while in that capacity he met Nelson, the future Admiral, who, with him, was serving as coxswain on the expedition.

Young Biddle returned to Philadelphia when the Revolution was threatening, and

in December, 1775, was commissioned Captain by Congress and, assigned to the armed brig *Andrea Doria*, participated in the capture of New Providence. In 1777 he was transferred to the *Randolph*, which cruised southward and took several prize ships. Later he was in command of a squadron, and in a close range battle with the *Yarmouth*, a powerful antagonist, his ship was blown up and he and three hundred and ten of his crew perished.

His brother Edward, born 1739, died 1779, was another Revolutionary patriot, "one of the foremost advocates

of Independence," and served as a delegate to the first Congress, 1774-5.

Clement Biddle, born 1740, in Philadelphia, died there 1814, was engaged in commerce at that port, and he and his brother Owen were among the signers of the Non-Importation Resolutions, 1765. He organized the Quaker Company of Volunteers, 1775; and in 1777 he was elected deputy-quartermaster of a flying camp of ten thousand men.

Owen Biddle was born in Philadelphia, 1737, and died, 1799. He was a member of the Convention and Council of Safety, and delegate to the Provincial Congress, 1777. His house at Philadelphia was



GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH



MISS MARY M. CALDWELL



MRS. CALDWELL

burned by the British during their occupation of that city.

After the Battle of Trenton, it was he whom General Washington sent to receive the swords of the Hessian prisoners. He also served at Valley Forge, and resigned in 1780. His son Clement was born in Philadelphia in 1784 and served as Captain of a company of volunteers in the War of 1812.

Thomas Biddle of Philadelphia, born 1790, mortally wounded in a duel 1831, served as a captain of artillery in 1812 and distinguished himself at Fort George and Stony Creek, and in 1814 was breveted Major.

Another Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, than the before-mentioned naval officer of that name, was born in 1783. He was wrecked on the coast of Tripoli in 1803 and held in captivity, and later figured in the capture of the British sloop *Frolic* in the War of 1812. In 1817 he took possession of Oregon for the United States; in 1826 represented the Government in negotiating a commercial treaty with Turkey; and in 1845 negotiated the treaty with China.

The George Biddle in the St. Memin miniatures was a Philadelphia merchant who, after a long residence in China, died at Macao in 1811. Yet another Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, the financier, was born there in 1786, son of Charles Biddle, who in the Revolution "was prominent in devotion to the Cause" and whose other son Richard was an eminent lawyer of Pittsburgh. Nicholas' son Charles served in the Mexican War and was breveted Major.

In 1790 the heads of the Biddle families were: Charles, Clement, James, Owen, and John in Philadelphia; Jacob, Thomas, and Molly respectively in the counties of Delaware, Montgomery and York; and Frederick and John in Northampton.

Biddles of the same State found serving the Revolution were: Francis and Adam, privates in the third regiment, Pennsylvania line; Charles, master and owner of a privateer; Clement, owner of a privateer; David, private in Chamber's company of Cumberland County militia; Edward, member of Committee of Observation of Berks County; George, private



JAMES R. CALDWELL



D. CALDWELL

in Westmoreland and Cumberland County militia; Hezekiah, missing in 1776 from Brown's Pennsylvania rifle regiment; James, lieutenant in the Continental line; John, drummer in Askey's Cumberland County militia; Nicholas, commander of the frigate *Randolph*; Simon, private in Captain Fishbourne's fourth Pennsylvania Regiment; Owen, assistant forage master; and Wilmore, private in Huster's company of Cumberland County Militia.

On the eighth day of July, 1776, an election was held in Philadelphia at the State House for members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State, and the delegates elected to this Convention were—from Philadelphia: Benjamin Franklin, Frederick Kuhl, Owen Biddle, George Clymer, Timothy Matlock, James Cannon, George Sclosser, and David Ritzenhouse. On the twenty-third the Convention elected a council of Safety and among those composing the new Council were Frederick Kuhl, Owen Biddle and Samuel Mifflin.

Frederick Kuhl's miniature was made by St. Memin at Philadelphia in 1802. He was a native of that city and also

served in 1775 as a member of the Committee of Inspection, in 1784 as member of the Assembly, and in 1790 Councilman of the City following its re-incorporation under the Federal Government, and in 1791 he was Trustee of the University.

There had been another Frederick Kuhl of Philadelphia, possibly the father of the above, as in the list of effective supply tax of that city, 1779-83, is mentioned "for Frederick Kuhl's estate."

The first mentioned Frederick had a brother Henry, a resident of the same city, who was an official of the United States Treasury under Hamilton, cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, and assistant cashier of the Bank of the United States.

In 1794 listed in warrants of land were: Henry and Marcus Kuhl in Bedford County, and William and Simon in Northumberland. But Berks County seems to have been the seat of this family. Peter Kuhl, who in May, 1777, was in Captain Conrad Eckert's company of Berks County Militia, appears in the proprietary returns and register of property and assessments of Heihleberg Township



of Berks County in 1767, '79, '80, '81, and '85. In the same returns a John and Jacob Kuhl appear in 1767; Conrad in 1767-8 in Berns Township; Caspar, a single freeman of Middleton in 1785; and Michael in 1784, a non-resident of Long Swamp Township.

The Mendenhalls, Quakers, settled in Pennsylvania as early as 1682, the brothers John, Benjamin, and George having come from Mildenhall in Wiltshire, England, in company with William Penn. George later returned to England, but John settled in Chester County and Benjamin in Delaware. With the brothers also came their sisters: Mary, who married Nathaniel Newlin in 1685, and Margery, already the wife of Thomas Martin, who accompanied the family to America.

Benjamin Mendenhall married Ann Pennell of Middletown and had ten children, and his descendants became numerous. His son Robert, born 1713, married first, 1734, Phoebe Taylor, second 1762, Esther Hatton, and third, 1777, Esther Temple. He served in the Revolution.

Benjamin's other sons: Benjamin and Moses were ministers, Joseph settled on the west side of Brandywine and his children were: Isaac, Hannah, Joseph, Benjamin, Ann, Stephen, and Jesse. Isaac, born 1719, died 1803, married Martha Robinson, who died 1766, leaving children Joseph, Isaac, Betty, Thomas, Noah, Benjamin, Martha, Ruth, Dinah, and Caleb. Aaron was born 1760 and married Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Woolas.

John, son of Robert, and his first wife, Phoebe Taylor, settled at Edgemont in Delaware County, and was an active member of the Society of Friends, living to the age of eighty-nine. His wife was

Left, 1st: MR. MENDENHALL
2nd: JAMES O'HARA
3rd: FREDERICK KUHL

Martha Newlin of Chester County, and their children were: Cyrus, born 1781; Martha, born 1784; Esther, born 1786; John, born 1793, died 1882, married, 1821, Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Sharpless. This John and Sarah had Henry, born in Edgemont, 1824, and married Deborah Ann Passmore; and Joseph, born, 1829, who located in Lawrence, Kansas.

The Mendenhalls were also residents of Philadelphia where at Christ Church are recorded the marriages of: Philip and Mary James, 1757, Adam and Eliza Allen, 1794, and Adam and Amelia Broadnax, 1800.

The name Mendenhall is found under the variations of: Mendinhall, Mendinghall, Mendingall, and Mendenall. Though it was a Quaker family, the following are found to have served in Pennsylvania during the Revolution: Amos, Benjamin, Griffith, John, Joseph, Noah, Robert, Samuel, Thomas, Moses, Stephen, William, Jonathan, Aaron, Caleb, Isaac, and Jesse. Those who were heads of families in that State in 1790 were: Caleb, David, Griffith, three Isaacs, John, Jonathan, Joshua, two Moses, Thomas, Abigail, Joseph, Jesse, Robert, Benjamin, Philip, and Noah.

John Mendenhall, who came from England with William Penn, married Elizabeth Maris and had three sons, among them John, Jr., and Aaron, who settled in East Caln, but from there John, Jr., went to Lancaster County and finally to Virginia.

In 1759 a James Mendenhall of Pennsylvania founded the village of Jameston on Deep River, in North Carolina, but eventually settled in Georgia. In 1790 the following Mendenhalls were heads of



Right, 1st: M. A. MESCHST
2nd: OLIVER OWNSBY
3rd: MR. LEEK



GEORGE BIDDLE



JAMES BIDDLE

families in North Carolina: Joseph, Aaron, Elisha, two Richards, Jesse, Benjamin, George, James, two Johns, two Mordicas, two Moses, Phineas, Seth, and two Stephens. A Matthew is found as a private of North Carolina in the list of Revolutionary pensioners under the Acts of 1818 and 1832.

Richard, son of James who founded the village on Deep River, "was a man of excellent intellectual ability, sterling integrity of character, and a leading member of the Society of Friends of North Carolina." He married Mary Pegg, "a woman of remarkable beauty, industry, and strength of character." Their sons were Cyrus Pegg, Richard Junius, and Nereus, who was born 1819 and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He was prominent as a physician, civil engineer, and member of the North Carolina Legislature after the Civil War. Later, he became a member of the faculty of the Penn Charter School of Philadelphia.

Caldwell is another well known Pennsylvania family which extended itself into the Carolinas, and in the St. Memin min-

iatures are found the Philadelphians: Mrs. Samuel Caldwell, her daughter Mary, and sons David and James R. David, whose miniature is dated 1798, succeeded his father as Clerk of the District Court of the United States. One of his daughters married Dr. Bradford of Philadelphia. James, whose miniature was made in 1799, was a lieutenant in the United States Navy and was killed in 1804 during the attack on Tripoli.

The Caldwells were settled early in Pennsylvania and in 1790 the family had become prolific, and under the variations of Calwell and Callwell, heads of families in that State consisted of: four Andrews, two Charles, six Davids, two Georges, six Hughs, eleven James, twelve Johns, four Josephs, five Roberts, four Samuels, two Stephens, three Williams, Oliver, Noble, Nicholas, Henry, Timothy, Thomas, Callwell, Elverton, Britton, and widows Ann and Margaret.

Those found serving in the Revolution, sometimes several of the same name as above, were: Alexander, Andrew, Benjamin, Bratton, Charles, David, George, Henry, Hugh, James, John, Jona-



THOMAS RODMAN

than, Joseph, Matthew, Michael, Nicholas, Oliver, Robert, Samuel, Stephen, Thomas, and William.

It is known that Rev. David Caldwell, the celebrated clergyman in the Revolution, though he had lived in Virginia and North Carolina, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1725, and was a son of Andrew Caldwell and his wife Martha. Cornwallis offered a reward of \$1,000 to anyone who should bring him as a captive into camp.

Another David Caldwell was one of the Federal officers composing a committee to wait upon President Monroe on the occasion of his visit to Philadelphia in 1820.

A Dr. Charles Caldwell, born in North Carolina, 1772, came to Philadelphia, 1792, and was surgeon of a brigade in the Whiskey Insurrection. Later he held the Chair of Natural History at the University of Pennsylvania until 1819, when he removed to Kentucky.

Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth City, New Jersey, was murdered in 1781 by an agent of the enemy. His nine surviving children were: Hannah, born 1767, mar-



WILLIAM RODMAN

ried, 1790, James R. Smith, a Philadelphia merchant; John, born 1769, married Mrs. Van Wyck; James, born 1771, was a lawyer and resided a few miles below Philadelphia; Esther, born 1772, married in 1798 Rev. Robert Finley, afterwards President of the University of Georgia; Josiah, born 1774; Elias Bourdinot, born 1776, died 1825; Sarah, born 1778, married Rev. John S. Vredenburg; Maria married Robert S. Robertson, a New York merchant.

In 1775 a Samuel Caldwell was a member of the Harford County, Maryland, Committee of Safety. He was born in Harford, then Baltimore County, and died 1800. His wife was Ann Richardson, and their son James located in Virginia, where he was owner of the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. Other sons were William, a merchant of Bel Air, Maryland, and Thomas, proprietor of flour mills at Baltimore, who was the father of sixteen Caldwells.

St. Memin also made miniatures in 1800 of General Samuel Smith, who was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1752, and of M. A. Meschest, a Philadelphia mer-

chant, a wealthy Hollander, formerly in the German trade, who had descendants in Philadelphia.

There are also miniatures dated 1799 of Thomas Rodman, a Philadelphia merchant who died unmarried, and under date of 1798, of William Rodman, who was born, 1757, in Bucks County of Quaker parents. He was liberally educated, served as a soldier in the Revolution, commanded a company for the United States Government in the Whiskey Insurrection, was Representative in Congress, 1811-13, and died, 1824, in Bucks County. In that County in the census of 1790 were two Gilberts, two Williams and Joseph Rodman as heads of families.

In the marriages recorded at Christ Church, Philadelphia, are found that of: Gilbert Rodman and Sarah Gibbs, June 3, 1784; John Rodman and Susannah Borradiall, October 18, 1770; Rachel Rodman and Samuel Gibbs, September 22, 1782; and William Rodman and Esther West, January 20, 1785. At Swedes Church in the same city is recorded the marriages of Elizabeth Rodman and James Paul, November 3, 1797.

In 1798, St. Memin made a miniature of — Leeck, a Philadelphia merchant, living until about 1850, who married Miss Bird. There was also a Henry Leeck who was appointed one of the first commissioners of the borough of West Philadelphia in 1840.

Philadelphia County was the seat of origin of the Leeck family which had come from England and established itself in Pennsylvania in 1682 by Toby Leeck who, in 1713, was a member of the Provincial Assembly. By 1790 the heads of the family were: Archibald, Isaac, Jacob, James, senior, James, junior, Joseph Maximilian, Peter, Robert, Samuel, Thomas, and widows Barbara and Margaret. They were distributed in the counties of

Westmoreland, York, Montgomery, Washington, Cumberland and Philadelphia.

Leecks serving in the Revolution were: Andrew, Archibald, George, Henry, Isaac, Jacob, James, John, Joseph, Nicholas, Samuel, Thomas and William.

A grandson of Toby Leeck, who came from England, was Thomas, who married Mrs. Hannah Tyson in 1774. Thomas' brother Samuel, born 1736, died 1822, married Anne Stewart. Another brother, Joseph, married Anne Thomas and died in 1805.

Their sister Rebecca, who died 1804, married Samuel Erwin, who died in Philadelphia, 1798, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Another sister Mary, born 1743, married, second, Archibald McLean, one of the leading men of York County, member of the Committee of Observation, 1774, and Clerk of the Courts, 1777, until his death in 1786.

Other grandchildren of Toby Leeck, the immigrant, living through the Revolutionary period were: I. Abraham, born in Cheltenham Township, 1715, died near Philadelphia, 1787, married Margaret Paul. II. Thomas, born in Philadelphia, 1726, died there, 1778, having married, first, Mary Coatman, and, second, her sister Margaret. "In 1776 he was one of those chosen by Congress to sign the issue of four million bills of credit, then ordered by that body, and in December of that year he was appointed to take charge of the sick soldiers in and near that city." His children, by the first marriage, were: Mary, born 1758, died 1837, married John Jenkins; and by the second marriage he had: Ann, born 1761, died 1834, married, second, Nathaniel B. Boileau, who died, 1850, aged eighty-eight; Hester, born 1764, died 1797, was the first wife of the above Boileau; Charlotte, born 1770, died 1792; Thomas, born

1772; Harriet, born 1775. III. Isaac, born in Cheltenham 1754, died there 1834, married in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 1781, Sarah Holcome. "He took the oath of allegiance, and was then styled 'Of Cheltenham, taner.'" His children were: Isaac, Mary, wife of Silas Yerkes, Martha, Rachel, Sarah, Joseph, and Richard. IV. Rachel, who married, 1779, Thomas Mather. V. Martha, born 1760, died 1849, married, 1781, Robert Shoemaker, who was born in Cheltenham, 1754, and died at Philadelphia, 1796. VI. Samuel, born at Cheltenham, 1736, died there, 1822, married, 1768, Anne Stewart. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia County, 1775, and served in the Revolution as Captain of militia commanded by Col. Benjamin McVaugh.

In the St. Memin Collection also appears the miniatures of Oliver Ormsby and James O'Hara of Pittsburgh. The latter was one of the founders of that city. He was born in Ireland and came to America in 1772, and entered a Philadelphia firm as an Indian trader, which took him into western Pennsylvania, where, in 1774, he became Indian agent for the Government. In the Revolution

he enlisted in a Virginia regiment, was promoted to Captain, and was with the expedition of General Clarke against Vincennes. In 1780 he was commissary of the hospital at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and in 1781 was quartermaster general attached to General Greene's command in the Carolinas.

After the Revolution, at Philadelphia, he married Mary Carson of that city, and went westward to the site of Pittsburgh, which he had purchased and laid the foundation of a princely fortune. "He was the pioneer in all the industries which have made Pittsburgh great."

He died there in 1819 and his wife in 1934, at the age of seventy-three. Their children were: William Carson, who married his cousin, Mary Carson, James, who married Elizabeth Neville, Charles, Richard Butler, who married Mary Fitzsimmons, Elizabeth Ferbiger, who married Harmon Denny, and Mary, who married William Grogan of Louisville, Kentucky.

References: Dexter's Catalogue of St. Memin's Miniatures, Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Series, Census of Pennsylvania 1790, Sharp and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, Ashmead's Chester and Delaware Counties, volume II, Cope's History of Chester County, Census of North Carolina 1790, Ashe's Biographical History of North Carolina, volume IV, Leech's Chronicle of the Yerkes Family, History of Pittsburg and Its Environs.

Important Events Before Opening of Continental Congress

PATRIOTIC films, picturing events in the Navy, will be shown in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall on the evening of Saturday, April 17. The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, or his representative, will be present, and all Daughters are invited to attend the entertainment.

On Sunday, April 18, a patriotic pilgrimage will be made to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery, at 2 P. M.

A Vesper Service, that same afternoon, will be held in Memorial Continental Hall at 4 P. M., with address by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington. The service is also open to the public.

America's Historic Horse-Chestnut Tree

BY EMILY FLEMING

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., claims the honor of having one of America's most historic trees. It is a horse-chestnut, the last of thirteen which George Washington planted to shade the walk between his mother's cottage and Kenmore, his sister's home. He named these trees for the thirteen colonies, which seemed to be a fashion at that time; Alexander Hamilton did the same at his home just outside of New York, and there were others.

Many who are now living can remember five of these trees. They stood on what was at one time the Kenmore estate. They were handsome and stately and the old people loved to tell their story—How very anxious George was about his mother because she would persist in living at the old home, Ferry Farm, just across the river, where she was alone except for her housekeeper and servants. How Mrs. Lewis (Betty), the only daughter, besought the old lady to come and make her home with her. She would come visiting. There was a room at Kenmore which the old servants called "old Miss Ma'y Washington's room," where she always liked to stay when she came to spend a few days, but she declined with some heat to give up the freedom of her country life.

Washington had made up his mind to provide a home for his mother in spite of her objections, so in September, 1772, he bought the property now known as the "Mary Washington House." It was a substantially built cottage with four acres of ground, making a spacious garden in which grew fruit trees, vines, flowers, box, vegetables, and so forth. It was

separated from Kenmore, of which it was once a part, by a fence. A box walk was planted to the Kenmore gate, some changes and additions made, a kitchen and servants' quarters provided; thus the home was made ready for her when she might choose to occupy it.

It was not until March, 1775, that Mary Washington yielded to her son's importunities. At that time, when war seemed inevitable, Washington came to Fredericksburg and he and Mrs. Lewis made their mother comfortable in her new home. Soon afterward Washington was called to take command of the army at Cambridge.

Mrs. Washington grew to like her little home, its proximity to her daughter Betty, the convenience to church, and she loved a dish of gossip with her neighbors. But she made frequent visits to the farm, driving a gig, with a little negro boy on the floor to open the gates, and always brought back a jug of water from the Washington spring.

It was nearly seven years before she saw her son again. In this time Colonel Fielding Lewis had died and his large fortune had been sacrificed to make the guns, the first made by the colonies, which helped to give America her freedom. Kenmore had to be sold off in building lots, and the first to go was the land between the two homes. It was then, so they say, that General Washington, in one of his frequent visits to advise his sister about her affairs, planted the thirteen horse-chestnuts.

But to return to the five trees which are remembered by Fredericksburg in-



KENMORE, AT FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AS IT WILL BE WHEN RESTORED WITH OFFICE AND OUTBUILDING, AS THEY WERE IN THE DAYS OF COLONEL FIELDING LEWIS AND HIS WIFE BETTY.

habitants: two were blown down in a severe storm and two died; this last survival has been carefully tended by its owner, Mrs. John F. Scott, but it needed more expert care. An appeal was made by Mrs. H. H. Smith, of the Kenmore Association, to Honorable Martin L. Davey, member of Congress from Ohio and General Manager of the "Davey Tree Expert Co." He was deeply interested and sent experts who worked for three weeks. They cut out the decayed wood from the trunk of the tree, making a cavity large enough for a man to stand erect; the branches also received treatment. Nearly two tons of concrete were used, and now the old horse-chestnut stands clean and whole, renewed to life and vigor.

How our great Washington would rejoice, and how close it brings us to him to feel that the life of this tree, which was in touch with his life, is prolonged indefinitely. The tree has been marked



HON. MARTIN DAVEY AND HIS TREE EXPERTS REPAIRING THE HORSE-CHESTNUT PLANTED BY WASHINGTON

by Toccoa (Georgia) Chapter, D. A. R.

The patriotism which inspired Mr. Davey to give this work cannot be overestimated; the country owes him a debt of gratitude, and Fredericksburg especially, because he has restored to her one of her proudest possessions.



DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL

HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted by GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.

IX. THE SOUTH, THE WEST, AND THE SEA

1. General accounts of the closing operations of the American Revolution may be found in Channing: *United States*, iii, 308-342; Wilson: *History of the American People*, ii, 288-329; Elson: *United States*, 290-313; Fisher: *True History of the American Revolution*, ch. xxiii, xxv; or Van Tyne: *American Revolution*, ch. xvi, xvii.

2. THE WEST.—For the fighting on the New York frontier, the Wyoming and Cherry Valley massacres and Sullivan's punitive expedition, see Fiske: *American Revolution*, ii, 100-114; or Van Tyne: *American Revolution*, ch. xiv. More details if desired may be found in Winsor's *History of America*, vi, ch. viii.

Clarke's conquest of the Illinois country, which saved the Kentucky settlements and gave us the Northwest, is told by Fiske: ii, 114-131; by Lodge: *Story of the Revolution*, ch. xiii; and in full detail by Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, ii, ch. ii. and iii (Sagamore edition, ii, ch. vi, vii).

In these references the part taken by Spain is mentioned; those desiring a fuller account of Galvez's operations may find it in Gayarré's *Louisiana: the Spanish Domination*, ch. iii; or P. J. Hamilton's *Colonial Mobile*, ch. xxxv.

3. THE SEA.—Channing gives a brief account of John Paul Jones and his exploits; more may be found in Fiske: ii, 142-159; or Fisher: *Struggle for American Independence*, ii, ch. lxvii.

4. THE SOUTH.—After the battle of Monmouth the seat of War shifted to the Southern States. For the first phase of this struggle, the

British successes from their capture of Savannah to the battle of Camden, see Lodge: ch. xiv, xv; Fiske: ii, 198-336; Lecky: *American Revolution*, 383-390; or Fisher: *Struggle for American Independence*, ii, ch. lxxv, lxxix, and lxxxiii.

The battles of King's Mountain and the Cowpens mark the turning point. The story is told by Lodge: ch. xvi; and Fisher: ii, 349-391; for the significance of King's Mountain and the part taken by the frontiersmen from beyond the mountains, see Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, ii, ch. ix (Sagamore edition, iii, ch. v).

Greene's retreat across North Carolina saved his army and took Cornwallis away from his proper field of activity. The references below cover this movement; a vividly written and reasonably accurate story is in Coffin's *Boys of '76*.

From Guilford Court House Cornwallis went on into Virginia and Greene turned south to reconquer the Carolinas, losing most of his battles and winning his campaign. For the story, see Lodge: ch. xvii; Fiske: ii, ch. xv; or Lecky, 437-447; Fisher (ii, 392-445) emphasizes the quarrel between Clinton and Cornwallis, which did so much to disrupt the British plans.

The story of the "crowning mercy" of Yorktown, when Washington and Rochambeau, Lafayette and DeGrasse converged upon Cornwallis, and his surrender demonstrated the military impossibility of conquering America, may be found in Lodge: ch. xix; Fiske: ii, 323-343; Fisher: ii, 446-513; or more briefly in Lecky, 448-458.

The Declaration of Independence

BY BELL MERRILL DRAPER

Registrar, Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence

CONTINUED FROM MARCH MAGAZINE

JULY 9, 1776, the Convention of New York declared that Colony to be a free and independent State; and this action was reported to Congress on the fifteenth. That night Samuel Adams wrote Richard Henry Lee:

We were more fortunate than expected in having twelve of the thirteen Colonies in favor of the all-important question. The delegates of New York were not empowered to give their voice on either side. Their Convention has since acceded to the Declaration and published it.

July 19, 1776, it was "Resolved, that the Declaration passed on the 4th, be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and stile of 'The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America'; and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress."

On July 20, 1776 a new Convention in Pennsylvania, elected by the people, had met and chosen as delegates to Congress "Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Col. George Ross, George Clymer, Esq., Robert Morris, Esq., Col. James Wilson, James Morton, Esq., Col. James Smith and George Taylor, Esq.," who presented their credentials the next day and were therefore "Members of Congress" on August 2, 1776, when "The declaration of independency being engrossed and compared at the table was signed by the members."

One of the most striking illustrations of the influence of pictures in teaching history is Trumbull's "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence." For while anyone who has spent a Fourth of

July in Philadelphia, where the mercury is more apt to be above than below 90 degrees, may stand aghast at the sight of these men arrayed in heavy clothing, apparently unmindful of the heat, although every window is not only hermetically sealed, but is covered with heavy drapery, that is regarded as a mere detail; and at least half of the educated youth of the country, if asked when the Declaration was signed would say without hesitation, "July 4," having in his (or her) mind's eye a copy of the above mentioned picture.

Yet, as a matter of fact, no one signed the Declaration on July Fourth. Five of the "Signers," Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire, George Clymer, Benjamin Rush, James Smith and George Taylor of Pennsylvania, were not even elected members of the Continental Congress at that time; the members from New York, as has been previously said, were not empowered to vote; others, like William Williams and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, while elected, had not yet been able to attend the sessions; and so many of the others had been called away by official business that, as one conservative authority states, probably not one-fourth of the "signers" were present when the final vote was taken. This should not be interpreted as indifference or opposition on their part. The times were critical in the extreme; and the vote being taken by states, and not by individuals, many of the absentees might have felt they were, thereby, best serving their country.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.
He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inalienable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.
He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For searching them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefit of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every Stage of this Oppression we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Not have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST.
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

FIRST OFFICIAL BROADSIDE SENT OUT JULY 5, 1776

But, in passing, let me give a word of cheer to those who, like myself, dislike to consign to the same grave with Santa Claus all the patriotic sayings upon which we were reared, and which have helped us to bear many a hard knock. Most, if not all of the sayings attributed to our ancestors while marching down the aisle to sign the Declaration were probably true, and many of them may be found in the letters of the period, although not uttered on July Fourth.

Neither were all of the Signers in attendance on August second. An examination of the list of members in Burnett's Letters of Members of the Continental Congress, shows that certainly ten, George Clymer, Elbridge Gerry, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas McKean, Lewis Morris, George Ross, James Smith, Matthew Thornton, Oliver Wolcott and George Wythe were absent on that day; and three others: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch, Jr., and George Taylor were probably absent also.

Whether the delay—from July 19 to August 2—in preparing the Declaration for the signatures was caused by the press of business or for lack of an official seal, as suggested on July 9 by John Adams to Samuel Chase (in answer to his question: How shall I transmit to posterity that I gave my assent?), or for some other reason, will probably never be known.

Neither can one be positively certain why copies of the engrossed Declaration, with the signatures attached, were not at once issued, although it was probably owing to the danger to which every man whose name was affixed to the Declaration would be exposed if it were publicly known. For it was not until January 18, 1777, that it was "Ordered that an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the mem-

bers of Congress subscribing the same be sent to each of the United States and that they be desired to have the same put upon record."

At that time Congress, having been obliged to flee from Philadelphia the previous December, had convened in Baltimore; news of disaffection was heard on all sides; and even the loyalty of one of the Signers was questioned.

Yet, nothing daunted, it was a woman, Mary Katharine Goddard, to whom was entrusted the perilous task of printing this document and affixing her name and address "Baltimore in Maryland" thereto. To her belongs the honor of being the first to issue a copy of the Declaration with an official list of the Signers. Why has her name remained so long in comparative obscurity? Why has no Chapter honored itself by perpetuating the memory of her or of her no-less patriotic brother, William Goddard, so well-described in the article "Printers of the Revolution," in the May, 1924, issue of this magazine?

In Goddard's edition of the Declaration the names of the Signers are printed in five columns; and in the copy in the Library of Congress the written signature of Hancock is also affixed.

For some reason, not yet quite understood, the name of Thomas McKean of Delaware is omitted. That he voted and uniformly worked for the adoption of the Declaration is beyond question; that he was absent August second, being in the army, is also a matter of record; but why he did not sign later in the year, when he was present; why the omission was not noted before the broadside was sent out; and when he finally attached his signature are questions that are still unsolved.

January 31, 1777, John Hancock, as President of Congress, issued a circular stating:

As there is not a more distinguished Event in the History of America, than the Declaration of her Independence—nor any, that, in all probability, will so much excite the Attention of future Ages, it is highly proper, that the Memory of that Transaction, together with the Causes that gave Rise to it, should be preserved in the most careful Manner that can be devised.

I am therefore commanded by Congress to transmit you the enclosed Copy of the Act of Independence, with a List of the several Members of Congress subscribed hereto—and to request that you will cause the same to be put upon Record, that it may henceforth form a Part of the Archives of your State, and remain a lasting Testimony of your Approbation of that necessary and important Measure.

A copy of this declaration was recorded as requested and is now to be found in the archives of Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and North Carolina. New Hampshire is the only State, known to me at the present time, which anticipated the ruling of Congress and entered on its archives one of the first copies of the Declaration, printed by John Dunlap July 5, 1776.

A copy was sent by Hancock on the 6th and one by Bartlett and Whipple, the New Hampshire delegates in Congress on the 7th; Whipple having written

JULY, 1776.

245

judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

The foregoing declaration was by order of Congress engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

{ Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

{ Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

{ Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.

{ Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

NEW-YORK.

{ William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New-

John Langdon the day before urging him to "take care that the Declaration is properly treated."

One of these apparently was entered in red ink in the Journal of the House of Representatives (of New Hampshire) following the record of adjournment July 6, 1777, and before the record of the next meeting of the House, September 4, 1776. (Through the courtesy of Mr. Otis G. Hammond, Superintendent of New Hampshire Historical Society, the following description was obtained.) The document occupies the whole of four consecutive pages, two leaves, and the papers and manu-

script are identical with that preceding and following.

The signatures were evidently added later as the ink, though also red, is of an entirely different shade, being much darker. Following the list of names is this record:

In Congress January 18th, 1777, Ordered Than an Authenticated Copy of the Declaration of Independency with the Names of the Members of Congress Subscribing the Same, be sent to each of the United States, and that

FACSIMILE OF PAGE FROM CÆSAR RODNEY'S COPY OF THE MINUTES OF CONGRESS FOR 1776

they be Desired to have the Same Put On Record.

By order of Congress

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Entered and Recorded

N. Emery, Clr. H. R.
in New Hampshire

This record, that is the names and the resolve of Congress, are crowded quite a little in order to get the whole on what remains of the fourth page, the body of the Declaration occupying the upper third of it.

The title of the Declaration which originally, was:

A Declaration by the Representatives
of the United States of America
In General Congress Assembled.

has been altered—also in the darker ink—to read

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen
United States of America.

The evidence is clear that the document was recorded with the first title above, and with no names except those of John Hancock, President, and Charles Thomson, Secretary, and that when the official copy was received later, the names and order of Congress of January 18, 1777, were added and the title changed as above.

As a woman, Mary Katharine Goddard, printed the first official copy of the Declaration, so it is interesting to note that a body of women were also, in a way, responsible for the latest facsimile of the Declaration to be found in the Library of Congress. For it was issued in 1892 by W. F. Roberts, of Washington, D. C., who was at that time official printer of the Daughters of the American Revolution. While the Society at that time was by no means large enough or powerful enough to finance such an undertaking, it was the influence of Miss Desha, Mrs.

Lockwood and others who persuaded him to undertake the work and who endeavored to have each Chapter place a copy in the school in their town. This compact little document is certified to by Alvey A. Adey, (then) Acting Secretary of State, as "a true copy of the original in the Archives of this Department," and in this, as in the original, the signatures (with the exception of that of Hancock, which is in the center) are arranged in six columns.

One notes with sorrow that of this band of fifty-six men, ten—Button Gwinnett, John Hart, Joseph Hewes, Philip Livingston, Thomas Lynch, Jr., John Morton, Caesar Rodney, George Ross, Richard Stockton and George Taylor—died before the Treaty of Peace was signed; victims in part if not wholly, of the excessive strain put upon them during the Revolution.

Of eight of these patriots, Braxton, Gwinnett, Hart, Morton, Penn, Rodney, Taylor, and Thornton, there are said to be no authentic portraits. Whether true or not, their pictures are omitted from the old print of the "Signers of the Declaration," a copy of which appeared in the January issue of this magazine, but, on the other hand, the picture of R. R. Livingston, a member of the Committee, but not a Signer, is included in the group.

Of these fifty-six men fourteen have no living descendants, and the fifteenth, Abraham Clark, is in doubt. The fourteen are: William Whipple of New Hampshire; John Hancock, and Robert Treat Pain, of Massachusetts; Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut; Caesar Rodney, of Delaware; James Smith, and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania; George Wythe, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, of Virginia; Joseph Hewes, of North Carolina; Thomas Lynch, Jr., of South Carolina; Button Gwinnett, George Walton, and Lyman Hall, of Georgia.

STATE CONFERENCES

INDIANA

In 1900 Mrs. James M. Fowler, then State Regent of Indiana, called representatives of Chapters in the State together and organized the State Conference. The 25th State Conference held in Evansville in October was therefore called the "Silver Anniversary" Conference and Mrs. Fowler was the special and honor guest. Beside six years as State Regent, Mrs. Fowler has served as Vice-President General and as Librarian General, and so with joy and delight we did her honor.

On Tuesday evening, October 13th, the Bugle Call led the processional of Flag Bearers, Pages, National and State Officers, escorting the State Regent, Mrs. Charles William Ross, to the platform, in the Grace Memorial Church Auditorium. The invocation was pronounced by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frank Felter, followed by the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. James A. Coats; the American's Creed was read by the Vice-President General, Mrs. Henry A. Beck. Greetings were extended by the Regent of the Hostess Chapter, Mrs. Erlbacher, and the Secretary of the Indiana Society, S. A. R., Mr. James de la Hunt, the response being made by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harvey Morris.

The State Regent then introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. Harry F. Atwood, of Chicago, who gave a forceful and brilliant address on the Constitution of the United States, its origin, adoption and interpretation. Mrs. E. E. Hoskinson sang several numbers in a most pleasing manner. An informal reception followed.

The headquarters of the Conference was at the Hotel McCurdy and here the sessions for the business meetings took place. The reports of officers, of chairmen of committees, of Chapter Regents, discussion of recommendations included in these reports, were carried forward with much promptness. The special committees also reported, and on recommendation the State Conference for 1926 accepted the invitation of Anderson and the Kik-the-we-nund Chapters. The Committee on Resolutions brought forward twenty-four resolutions that they endorsed for passage. Resolution XXI was postponed until the meeting of 1926, the rest were passed on vote.

A memorial service for those who had died during the year was presided over by the State Chaplain.

Beside the reception on the opening evening, the Silver Anniversary Dinner on Wednesday was made a gala occasion, a fine menu, charming decorations, brilliant company, delightful music and short talks by honorary officers was followed by an exquisite and dainty pageant called "La Vingt-Cinquieme Fete."

A luncheon, tendered by the Regent of the local Chapter to the State Officers, a tea at the Country Club, a tea at Evansville College, and the gathering of many groups for discussion, breakfasts and luncheons added much to the extension of knowledge, of interest and of friendships in our organization.

On Thursday the Conference adjourned to meet at three o'clock at the William Henry Harrison Mansion at Vincennes. Here was dedicated the Honor Roll Tablet of those who had made the State Endowment Fund a finished reality. Under the hospitable roof of this historic building, with the "Francis Vigo Chapter" as hostess, a simple but appropriate ceremonial led to the unveiling of the handsome bronze tablet on the Council Room wall.

S. E. N. PERKINS,
State Historian.

MINNESOTA

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook was the central figure of the 31st Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution which was held September 29 and 30, 1925.

From the moment Mrs. Cook arrived in Minneapolis on September 28 until her departure Wednesday evening, Minnesota Daughters had two outstanding purposes—to show every honor and courtesy to their beloved President General and to avail themselves of every opportunity to learn of the work of the National Organization. They were delighted to find that Mrs. T. W. Spence, Vice-President General from Wisconsin, and Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, former State Regent of Illinois, were with Mrs. Cook. Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake, Vice-President General from Nebraska, and Mrs. Ella Dixon, former State Treasurer of Illinois, were also guests, all making many warm friends in Minnesota.

The State Regents of North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin were invited by Minnesota's State Regent, Mrs. Wesley J.

Jameson, to be guests of honor at our meeting. Mrs. Robert H. Munger from Iowa accepted the invitation and was a most charming guest. Every ex-State Regent of Minnesota was personally invited by Mrs. Jameson to take part in the formal opening procession and to be seated on the platform. Two former Vice-Presidents General from Minnesota, Mrs. W. P. Jewett of Brooklyn, New York, and Mrs. J. T. Morris of Minneapolis, were also present. More than five hundred Daughters attended the meeting. Members from forty Chapters, representing thirty cities in Minnesota, with visiting members from sixteen States, made up the audience.

Minnesota Daughters are fortunate in possessing an historical shrine known as "Sibley House"—the first stone house in Minnesota, built on the banks of the Minnesota River near Fort Snelling in 1835 by General Henry Hastings Sibley, the first territorial governor of the State. The opening session was the meeting of the Sibley House Association, following a short council meeting on Tuesday morning, September 29th.

Later a beautiful luncheon was given by the Minneapolis Regents' Unit at the Minneapolis Club in honor of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, the visiting members of the National Board and Mrs. W. J. Jameson, State Regent. The formal opening was at two o'clock in the Gold Room at the Radisson Hotel.

Mrs. W. J. Jameson, State Regent for Minnesota, presided at all sessions and gave an address of welcome, and our President General, Mrs. Cook, responded most graciously. During her closing remarks she saw coming down the long central aisle four tiny colonial figures bearing an immense basket of roses. These charming little patriots were four C. A. R. members who wished to honor the President General. The C. A. R. State Organizer, Mrs. J. W. Randolph, presented the children to Mrs. Cook.

The event of the afternoon was the formal address by the President General on the work of the National Society, at the close of which Mrs. Cook was presented by the State Regent with an autographed set of the "History of Minnesota" by Wm. Watts Folwell, first President of the University of Minnesota.

In deference to the wishes of our President General, much of the morning session was given over to the presentation of the plan of the new Auditorium at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Cook told of the need for the Auditorium, the ways and means provided for obtaining it, and plans of the building. She gave Minnesota the first opportunity to subscribe for one of the fifty-two boxes reserved for the States and

Territories, which opportunity was eagerly grasped by the Minnesota Daughters, and many Chapters and individuals pledged to take chairs.

A luncheon was given in the Radisson Hotel for more than four hundred guests, at which time Judge Harry F. Atwood of Chicago spoke on "The Constitution." It was then that Judge Atwood made the suggestion that the new Auditorium be named "Constitution Hall."

Interest was so keen in the new Auditorium plan that an extra session following the luncheon was called to give the Daughters an opportunity to ask questions, which were answered in detail by Mrs. Cook.

Following the adjournment of the conference a trip to Sibley House was announced, plans for which had been made by Mrs. Kenneth Harrison, Chairman of General Arrangements for the State Meeting. Midway up the long green slope of the hill, a beautiful red maple was planted by Mrs. Cook. A slender white ash was planted in the State Regents' Row by Mrs. Jameson. After the tree planting, a reception and tea were given in Sibley House, arrangements for which were in charge of Mrs. A. A. Milne, Chairman of House and Grounds.

The final social function of two very full days was a dinner given at the Commodore Hotel in St. Paul by the St. Paul Regents' Unit. This last mark of respect and affection for our President General and our State Regent was especially enjoyed by all. The State Officers were guests of the Unit.

CAROLYN PUNDERSON,
State Corresponding Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The 24th annual State conference of the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution was held on October 8 and 9, 1925, in the Memorial parish house at Concord, N. H., with over 150 in attendance, including five former State Regents. All State officers, State chairmen of committees, and delegates from nearly every Chapter were present.

The platform, to which the officers were escorted by pages, was beautifully decorated. Rumford Chapter, our hostess, presented Mrs. Warren, State Regent, with a large key made of purple asters edged with asparagus fern.

After the call to order by the Regent, and the singing of "America," passages of Scripture were read and prayer given by the Rev. Carl Brenton Bare, pastor of the South Congregational Church. Then came the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. Charles H. Morey. Following the address of welcome by Mrs. Fred E. Spencer, Regent of Rumford Chapter, and the response by Dr. Alice M. Chesley, State

Vice-Regent, enthusiastic greetings were given the visiting Daughters by Mayor Willis H. Flint. Community singing was led by Mrs. Arthur H. Button, Miss Ada M. Aspinwall, accompanist.

Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, State Secretary, gave a complete report of the 1924 conference, the largest ever held, with 475 members present, and also the report of the State meeting of the Continental Congress. Reports of the State officers showed keen interest and splendid work accomplished.

Miss Annie Wallace, former State Regent and Vice-President General, gave greetings and helpful suggestions.

The afternoon session began with reciting the American's Creed, and community singing, following which Mrs. George H. Warren, Regent, gave her report. From the results given by the various State chairmen, their committees are doing an excellent work. New Hampshire has 36 Chapters and 2,288 members, two of whom are Real Daughters. Two historic spots were marked by bronze tablets by the Haverhill Chapter, and a park dedicated and placed in the care of this Chapter. The number of graves located during the year was 177, graves marked 102, as well as the graves of two Real Daughters. Over 600 historic spots were located, described, and designated by code on a map of the State. Lineage books were listed, most of which have been placed in the public libraries, and some of the Chapters have cases in libraries where revolutionary relics are on display.

An "In Memoriam" was given by Miss Elizabeth P. Pope, a tribute to the memory of the 41 members lost by death during the year. Mrs. Margaret Morton sang "Crossing the Bar."

The address of the conference was given by Miss Hermine Schwed of New York City, field secretary of the National Association of Constitutional Government, whose subject was "What Everybody Should Know About the Constitution."

At the close of the afternoon session the visiting Daughters were guests of Rumford Chapter on a delightful ride to the historic town of Hopkinton, where the old Episcopal Church and cemetery were inspected.

In the evening Madam Sara Simpson gave a delightful and instructive recital of patriotic songs of America, and the history of their origin.

The Chapter reports next day were exceedingly interesting, showing a diversity of ways of carrying on D. A. R. work. It was the unanimous vote of the conference to pay for one of the \$1,500 boxes in the new auditorium.

New Officers elected were: Alice M. Chesley, M. D., of Exeter, State Regent; Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, of Concord, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Ira F. Harris, of Nashua, treasurer; Mrs. Wendell B. Folsom, of Exeter, historian; Miss Mary Rand, of Pembroke, Registrar; Mrs. Fred C. Demond, of Concord, Librarian.

Mrs. George H. Warren, the retiring State Regent, was elected honorary State Regent. Mrs. Warren has been untiring in her work for the Society, visiting nearly every Chapter in the State, and some more than once. There is no Daughter in the State more conversant with the work of the whole organization, as she has attended the Congresses for many years, and since being State Regent has not failed to be present at the Board meetings in Washington.

(Mrs. W. B.) ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM,
State Historian.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The 29th Annual Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, which was held in the auditorium of the Methodist Church in Dillon, the 17th, 18th and 19th of November, 1925, with Rebecca Pickens Chapter as hostess, was marked throughout with dignity and patriotic fervor. The State Regent, Mrs. W. B. Burney, presided, and the special guests of honor were: Mrs. F. C. Cain, Vice-President General; Mrs. R. M. Bratton, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Theodore Strawn, State Regent of Florida; Mrs. E. Walker Duvall, ex-State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. L. H. Jennings, President S. C. F. W. C.; Mrs. Leroy Habenicht, State President U. S. D. 1812; Miss Edythe Loryea, Vice-President South Carolina Division U. D. C.; and Mrs. May Capers Satterlee, each of whom brought greetings at the opening meeting Tuesday evening. Delightful speeches of welcome to the visiting Daughters and Conference guests were made by Mrs. T. W. Bethea, Regent of the hostess chapter; R. M. Carmichael, Mayor of Dillon; Morris Fass, President of the Chamber of Commerce; and Mrs. J. R. Watson, President of the local chapter U. D. C., to which, on behalf of the visiting Daughters, Mrs. Satterlee pleasingly responded.

Two beautiful receptions were tendered the Daughters and guests: One, Tuesday evening at the charming home of Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Johnson; another, Wednesday afternoon at the lovely suburban home of Mrs. F. L. Bethea. Two other delightful occasions were the luncheon Wednesday given by the Anne Fulmore

Harlee Chapter, U. D. C., and the luncheon Thursday at the Wheeler Hotel by the Dillon Chamber of Commerce.

The Tamassee program was held Wednesday evening, at which time Mrs. T. J. Mauldin, chairman of the Tamassee Board, gave a splendid report of the work of the past year at the D. A. R. mountain school, and a vivid word picture of Tamassee as a home and school for the homeless or motherless girl was given by Miss Grace Dell James, superintendent. Mrs. Nash told the story of how New York came to present to Tamassee the model home known as the New York State cottage, and Mrs. R. M. Bratton stressed the importance of membership in the Tamassee Club, which means one dollar per year dues and one act of service to the school.

The historical hour on Wednesday was in charge of Mrs. Agatha Woodson, State Historian. Mrs. Charles B. Chapin, State Chaplain, presided at the memorial hour Thursday morning and opened other meetings with prayer. Reports of officers and chairmen of the various activities of the Society, both State and National, indicated progress and growth along all lines. The State Regent reported that six new chapters were being organized with several others in view, there being already 59 chapters in the State.

The Conference pledged the support of the South Carolina Daughters to the new D. A. R. Auditorium and voted to purchase a State box in this building. The Contingent Fund for Tamassee Mountain School was raised to 75

cents per member. Resolutions adopted endorsed: A petition to United States Congress to purchase and suitably mark Old Star Fort at Ninety-Six; the restoration of Hayne Hall and the marking of the grave of the martyr-patriot, Col. Isaac Hayne, in Colleton County; the building of a highway from Santee River bridge to Gen. Francis Marion's home. The prize for the best year book was deservedly awarded to William Capers Chapter. This chapter reported a boulder erected in May at Old Fort Granby, Cayce, a strategic point in the Revolution.

A pewter communion service used before the Revolution by the Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church, near Rock Hill, was presented by Catawba Chapter to the Conference to be placed in the South Carolina D. A. R. museum in the Old Exchange building, Charleston, in charge of Rebecca Motte Chapter. Two new officers were elected: Mrs. Andrew Bramlett, Chaplain, and Miss Clara E. Duckett, Auditor. Mrs. George J. Holliday was elected a member of the Tamassee Board.

The Conference was greatly disappointed that Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General, was unable to attend. Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Strawn brought inspiring messages from their respective States. The Conference voted to hold its annual sessions hereafter in March, and accepted the joint invitation of the Columbia and William Capers Chapters to hold the 30th Annual Conference in Columbia in March, 1927.

DELLA RICHARDS COULTER,
State Chairman Publicity.

Important Notice

ALL subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Subscription blanks for the use of State and Chapter Magazine Chairmen can be secured from her.

For advertising rates and information regarding advertising in this magazine address Mrs. Charles White Nash, National Magazine Chairman, 8 Lafayette Street, Albany, N. Y.

Answers and Queries for the Genealogical Department should be addressed to Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, Genealogical Editor, The Portner, Washington, D. C.

All other material for publication in the magazine should be sent to the Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., with return postage enclosed. The Editor is not responsible for unsolicited articles.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Waterloo Chapter (Waterloo, Iowa) has closed a successful year, during which ten regular meetings have been held, and the topic of study was "Patriotism, Yesterday and Today." We have more than 90 members and three of these, Mrs. C. F. Brown, Mrs. Eleanor Childs, and Mrs. William Bates, are grand-daughters.

The Chapter took part in the Armistice and Defense Day parades. Washington's Birthday was observed as guest day. A luncheon was served, followed by a patriotic program. A rummage sale netted \$75 and a moving picture benefit, showing "America," cleared \$86. Eighty dollars has been spent in Americanization work, 44 members of the Chapter having given 310 hours to this work, teaching in night school classes and tutoring day pupils. We have assisted in three parties for these students, at Christmas, Lincoln's Birthday, and when they received their naturalization papers. One hundred copies of the Manual have been distributed. The DAUGH-

TERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been placed in the Public Library.

The Chapter has given \$100 to Tamassee; \$10 to the Martha Berry School; \$10 to the International Training School, and \$10 to the Near East Relief. A box valued at \$90 was sent to the Piney Woods School and a Christmas box was sent to Ellis Island. The total amount expended during the year was \$580.

We have assisted in Genealogical work, copying tombstone records of people born prior to 1820, and by compiling other local data. An official map of Black Hawk County, showing primary road system, has been marked with historic spots and sent to the Chairman of Historical Spots.

On May 6, the Chapter unveiled a granite boulder with a bronze tablet marking the site of the first frame house built in Waterloo. This was the home of Charles and America Mullan, built in 1852. Two Boy Scout buglers took part in the program, and two members of the Children of the American Revolution



WATERLOO CHAPTER UNVEILS BOULDER MARKING SITE OF FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN WATERLOO, IOWA



THIS BOULDER IS LOCATED IN THE MIDST OF AN AVENUE OF 246 RED OAK TREES, PLANTED BY QUEMAHONING CHAPTER AND INTERESTED CITIZENS ALONG MENOHER HIGHWAY, IN MEMORY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY AND WINDBER MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN SERVICE FOR THEIR COUNTRY DURING THE WORLD WAR. "LEST WE FORGET." APRIL 6, 1917-NOVEMBER 11, 1918

unveiled the tablet. The Regent of the Chapter presented the marker and the Mayor accepted it for the city. Mrs. Clarence Van Epps, State Vice-Regent, gave the dedicatory address.

FRANCES G. CROWTHER,
Historian.

Twin Falls Chapter (Twin Falls, Idaho). The outstanding achievement of the Twin Falls Chapter was completed on Sunday afternoon, April 19, 1925, with the dedication of the soldiers' memorial monument which has been erected by the local Chapter on the beautiful lawn near the courthouse. This monument is a block of native lava rock and bears upon its face a bronze tablet containing the names of Twin Falls County's boys who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War.

The bugle call for assembly was sounded by Lieut. Jack Thorp, who was formerly director of the 146th Field Artillery Band in service overseas. People from all parts of the county gathered for the exercises. The American Legion posts of Buhl and Twin

Falls assembled as units. The Legion posts of Filer and Kimberly were officially represented by individuals. Various troops of Boy Scouts carried their colors and stood at attention. War Mothers and Gold Star Mothers manifested once more their sacrifice and devotion. Captain C. H. Kregel, formerly an officer of Company D, was officer of the day and Company C, Twin Falls unit of the Idaho National Guard, in uniform and under arms, was led by First Lieut. Lawrence J. Hodgins and took position so as to form an aisle down which Mrs. Kennedy Packard, Past State Regent of Idaho, was escorted to the platform by Capt. P. W. McRoberts, who commanded the military company of our National Guard when it left for the front, and the commanders of the four Legion posts of the county.

The services opened with "America" played by the Twin Falls band. The invocation was offered by Rev. H. G. Humphrey, and the address of the day was given by Rev. A. G. Pearson. The tablet was unveiled by John Breckenridge and Hubert Peck, both young sons of members, and was then dedicated by Mrs. Packard, who first sponsored the idea

for this monument and was the inspiration for much of the work done by various members of the Chapter in carrying out the plan. Mrs. Packard said, in part, "The traveler through France, Italy and Spain will see at intervals shrines dedicated to the Madonna where the wayfarer may stop and rest and offer up a prayer. We need more shrines like this memorial in this country where we may revive the spirit of patriotism and rededicate ourselves to the cause of liberty." Mrs. Packard placed a sheaf of lilies on the shrine and little flower girls strewed the ground surrounding it with blossoms. There was a solo, "There Is No Death," sung by A. Wilton Peck; the firing squad then gave the salute, the band played, "The Star Spangled Banner," and Lieut. Thorpe sounded Taps.

A flag pole has been erected from which the colors of the National Emblem will float over the monument.

BURD M. WALL,
Historian.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY CATLINITE CHAPTER



MONUMENT ERECTED BY PHILIP SCHUYLER CHAPTER, TROY, N. Y.

Colonel Jonathan Latimer Chapter (Abingdon, Ill.), was organized in 1914, and we now have a membership of more than fifty.

On July 4 the American Legion gave a prize of \$50 for the best float in the parade, and we are very proud that our Chapter won it. The float was a beautifully decorated Colonial carriage, in which were two ladies of the Chapter representing two generations of Colonial days. The Chapter voted to keep the prize money intact so that it can be applied as a permanent fund to some D. A. R. work.

SUSIE HOOEY,
Historian.

John Paul Chapter (Madison, Ind.). We have contributed our full quota to the causes sponsored by the National Society, besides contributing to state and local work. Prizes are given twice each year to the pupil in Junior High School having the highest grade in United States history and school citizenship. A market was held for the relief of orphan children in the Near East, at which \$35 was cleared.

At the request of our State Historian, the Chapter historian compiled a list of pioneer women of Jefferson County, seventy-three in number, with a brief sketch of each one. Another list will soon be ready for publication. We have an interesting C. A. R., the George and Martha Washington Society, organized by Mrs. William Ogden.

Our Christmas-Day party was most enjoyable; after a musical program, greetings were read from non-resident members, and a handkerchief shower was given for the benefit of the students of Tamasee. Then Santa Claus appeared and bestowed a gift on each daughter present. Washington's Birthday was appropriately observed by a Colonial party at the home of our Regent, Mrs. R. W. Cochran. The guests wore historical costumes, making the effect very beautiful. The program consisted of music, living pictures and tableaux. The latter were very realistic, showing the home life of Washington; his farewell to his mother; celebrating his silver wedding and his last birthday. Refreshments were served after the "Star Spangled Banner" had been sung.

We have twelve subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Our Chapter is always represented at both the Continental Congress and State Conference.

Mrs. C. B. MELISH,
Historian.

Philip Schuyler Chapter (Troy, N. Y.). On October 17th, in our beautiful Prospect Park, was unveiled a memorial monument to the Revolutionary heroes of Rensselaer County. It was the culmination of a plan first conceived in 1916, but which was delayed because of the war. In 1924 the plan was again taken up and carried through to completion by a committee under the untiring leadership of Mrs. Leland Wadsworth, a former Regent. More than \$800 was raised, mainly by voluntary contributions, much of it given as memorials to former members.

The monument is of fine Barre granite with a bronze tablet surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings, the tablet bearing this inscription: "In grateful remembrance of the patriots of Rensselaer County who participated in the Revolutionary War. Placed by Philip Schuyler Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Troy, New York, October 17, 1925."

The exercises were conducted near the monument and the invocation was by the Rev. Dr. Freeman. "America" was sung, accompanied by the Troy High School orchestra. The Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Strecker, then introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash, who dedicated the monument. Singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" followed. Mrs. Strecker then presented the monument to the city, and Mayor Clinton, in behalf of the city, accepted it, expressing his appreciation of the gift.

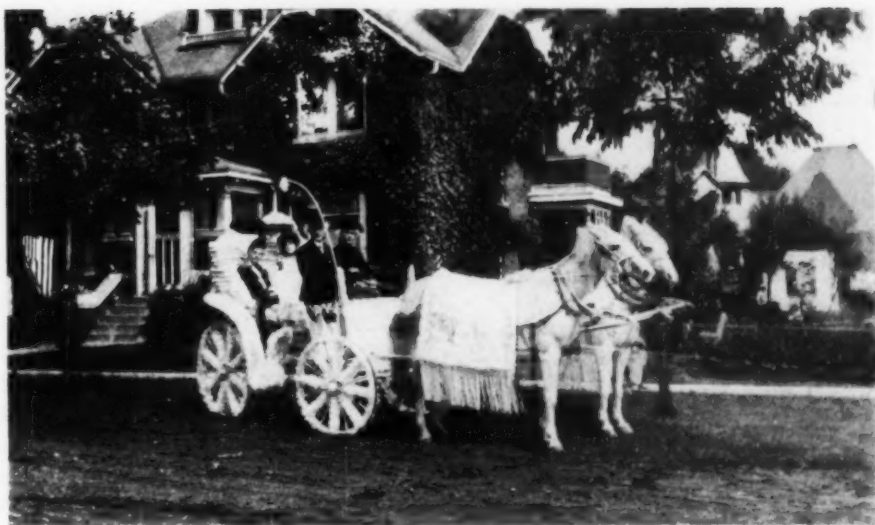
The honor of unveiling the marker was accorded to Miss Mary Barnum, a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles Alden, founder of Philip Schuyler Chapter. As the Flag was lowered the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and then Mrs. Wadsworth placed a wreath on the monument. She also presented the Flag to Miss Barnum, in memory of the founder. The ceremonies concluded with the singing of the Doxology, and the benediction by the Rev. D. B. Countermine.

It was voted by the Chapter to devote the small surplus remaining from the memorial fund to placing markers on the stones of the Revolutionary soldiers that are buried in our own cemetery. A very fine marker has already been placed on Colonel Pawling's monument. He was one of Troy's foremost citizens and its first mayor.

The Chapter is doing fine work in Americanization with Mrs. Martin H. Walrath, the leader of an efficient committee. An entertainment was recently given in the auditorium of the Troy High School to several hundred members of the evening classes and their friends. Assistance is given in various ways by the Chapter to the teachers of these classes.

Mrs. WILLIAM D. MORTON,
Historian.

Catlinite Chapter (Pipestone, Minn.), on September 20, 1925, dedicated a bronze tablet, which had been erected near the Falls of Winnewissa, to commemorate the Nicollet Expedition, which passed through this vicinity in 1838. The program was held at the Falls, where a good sized audience had gathered. Our Regent, Mrs. C. T. Howard, presided. The program opened with music by the American Legion Drum Corps, followed by the Invocation, which was given by the Rev. David Pierce-Jones of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The Boy Scouts then gave the Salute to the Flag, after which Mrs. Howard made a few remarks regarding the erection of the tablet and the importance of teaching historical events and the permanent marking of the places visited by the early explorers. She then introduced Major George P. Gurley, the principal speaker of the occasion, who gave a very able and interesting address, full of information regarding the early exploration of this region and the members composing the Nicollet Expedition, which stopped three days at the Falls of Winnewissa, just at the edge of what is now the city of Pipestone. Elizabeth Anne Davies and Dorothy Jeane Little drew the cords unveiling the marker. The entire audience recited the American's Creed. Mr. C. H. Bennett expressed appreciation of



COLONEL JONATHAN LATIMER CHAPTER, ABINGDON, ILL. FOURTH OF JULY PRIZE FLOAT



MONUMENT ERECTED BY TWIN FALLS CHAPTER IN MEMORY OF THE MEN OF TWIN FALLS COUNTY, IDAHO, WHO WERE KILLED IN THE WORLD WAR

the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in commemorating historical spots in this vicinity. Music by the Drum and Bugle Corps concluded the program.

The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

The J. N. Nicollet Expedition
of 1838

Rested Here Three Days

John C. Fremont, Charles A. Geyer, Joseph
Laframboise, J. E. Fladin, Joseph Renville

Erected by Catlinite Chapter

Daughters of the American
Revolution. 1925

ALLIE H. DAVIES,
Corresponding Secretary.

Merion Chapter (Ardmore, Lower Merion, Pa.). We celebrated our thirtieth birthday on the 24th of January, 1925. Of the thirteen original members there were six present, including the Organizing Regent, Mrs. John Devlin, who gave an interesting account of the early days of the Chapter and of her first visit to the Continental Congress. One of our original members was Mrs. Louisa Heston Paxson, daughter of Col. Edward Heston, a well-known Revolutionary soldier and the founder of Hestonville. Mrs. Paxson died in 1890.

The charter of the Chapter is in historic woods, framed by Mr. Shelly T. Jones, husband of one of the original members. The frame was taken from one of the windows of the old State House in Philadelphia. When this building was being repaired the frame of one of the tower windows, which swung on hinges, was in such bad condition that it was removed. It was later given to Miss Margaret Harvey, Registrar of the Chapter. Mr. Jones filled in the necessary places with wood from the Merion Meeting House, built in 1692. The keystone at the top is from the William Penn House; the thirteen stars are from the Betsy Ross House and the carpenter square and compass are from Carpenters Hall. The steel filings are from the original band which held the Liberty Bell. In our frame we thus have a most interesting historical combination.

Mrs. John Brown Herron, our State Regent, was the guest of honor at the luncheon, and she was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph Caley, the Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. William H. Sayen. Other welcome guests were our neighboring Regents.

In her address Mrs. Brown portrayed the vitally important work awaiting each one of us, work that no one can afford to neglect or set aside. She alluded to the honor conferred

on us by being privileged to wear the badge, symbolic of great deeds performed in the past, the great work being done today by the thousands who are laboring with us to accomplish the needed work of the hour, as our forefathers met their responsibility, with bravery and self-sacrifice.

LOUISA H. ARNOLD,
Regent.

Caughnawaga Chapter (Fonda, N. Y.) celebrated the 150th anniversary of the first bloodshed in the Revolution in old Tryon County with a patriotic meeting, to which the public was invited, on the evening of May 12, 1925, in the old historic Court House in Fonda. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises led by the Chaplain, after which the flag salute was given and patriotic songs rendered. The principal address of the evening was given by Dr. A. C. Flick, State Historian, who emphasized the fact that Fonda is the Lexington of the Mohawk Valley, and that we should make this known to the people of the entire country.

The event whose anniversary was observed occurred in May, 1775, less than a month after the battles of Lexington and Concord. About three hundred patriots assembled unarmed at the home of Johannes Veeder, just west of the present village of Fonda, along the old Mohawk Turnpike, in the famous Mohawk Valley. Here they met for deliberation and to erect a liberty pole—the most hated object of the day in the eyes of the loyalists. Before the pole could be raised the Johnsons and Butlers arrived with a large force of armed retainers, and in the scuffle that ensued Jacob Sammons, one of the most ardent of the patriots present, was knocked down and severely beaten, blood flowing from his many wounds. From this day the relations between patriots and loyalists were clearly and sharply defined.

In addition to the meeting on May 12, the Chapter has marked the place of the first bloodshed with a fine flag pole, and here, on July 10, a short program was given, consisting of short talks and a reading, James Whitcomb Riley's "Old Glory." Then, while the bugle sounded "To the Colors," the flag was raised by Boy Scouts, the flag salute given, and the tablet on the pole unveiled. The audience joined in singing "America" as a closing number.

The tablet on the pole contains this inscription: "Near this spot occurred the first bloodshed of the Revolution in old Tryon County, May, 1775. Erected by Caughnawaga Chapter, D. A. R."

The flag pole, with the beautiful Stars and Stripes flying from its top, presents a fine appearance as one travels through the valley on

either side of the river. It stands an emblem of the liberty for which our forefathers fought and died.

This is one of the very earliest of the sesquicentennial celebrations of the ten-year program as planned by New York State to mark its historic places and celebrate its anniversaries.

LILLIAN D. VAN DUSEN,
Chairman Anniversary Committee.

Mississippi Delta Chapter (Rosedale and Bolivar County, Miss.). The outstanding work of the Chapter during the year just closed was the completion of the history of Bolivar County, which, being the first ever written on this county, is "pioneer" history in two senses of the word. Three copies will be typed, bound and presented—one to the library of Memorial Continental Hall, one to the Historical Department of Mississippi, and one to the county of Bolivar. This history was compiled by the Regent from data contributed by the members of the Chapter and old citizens of the county and copied from the early county records.

The Chapter has adopted the motto, "A tree planted for every Daughter," and individually have planted more than 700 trees this spring. Interest is taken by the Chapter in the patriotic education of the school children of the county—three large flags have been given, one a beautiful silk flag, to the new Court House in Rosedale; one to the consolidated school of Benoit, and the last was presented to the Rosedale consolidated school in February with most interesting ceremonies, participated in by such patriotic organizations as Boy Scouts, the Legion, Legion Auxiliary, U. D. C., and, of course, our D. A. R. Chapter, together with 250 school children and townspeople. The Regent of the Chapter presented the flag, which was accepted for the school by the principal, and, while the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner," the Boy Scouts (into whose care the flag was given) flung it to the breeze.

After the flag ceremonies, the Mississippi Delta Chapter, whose members had assembled from all parts of the county, adjourned to the home of Mrs. L. B. Austin for its meeting. After disposing of important business, a most delicious luncheon was served in the dining room, made beautiful with spring flowers, with the D. A. R. colors used in every detail of decoration. The social feature of the Chapter meetings is one of its greatest attractions, its fifty members reside in all sections of a county that contains 900 square miles and the long drives over gravelled highways add both zest and pleasure to the meetings. The Chapter owns as complete a number of Lineage Books

as can be purchased, adding to the collection each year as published.

Much interest was manifested by the Chapter members in the memorial placed by the D. A. R. Society of Mississippi to the honor of "Elizabeth College," a boulder placed upon the site of the first college to confer degrees upon women—possibly in the world—but certainly in America, and liberal personal donations given. The site of this college in 1819 was at old Washington, six miles from Natchez, Miss., once the capital of the State.

FLORENCE WARFIELD SILLERS,
Regent.

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter (Milford, Conn.).—We have completed a splendid year, ably managed financially and socially by competent chairmen. We have met all our obligations to the National and State organizations and sent our usual contributions to the Berry School and International College at Springfield. We paid a tribute to Mrs. Minor by contributing a poem, "The Best Road of All," by E. H. Towne, to the series of Poems in the Unbound Anthology that was dedicated to her by the Daughters of the State of Connecticut. We have sent several boxes to Ellis Island to our worker there and we are planning more.

Without taking the money from our treasury, we have raised funds for specific objects outside our usual plans: a bronze marker for our Chapter House; remembering several of our older members with baskets of fruit or flowers at Christmas time and purchasing eight maple trees which were planted by our C. A. R. with appropriate exercises in the old part of our cemetery. Prizes were offered, as last year, to the school children of the seventh and eighth grades for the best historical paper on Robert Treat. The three winning essays were read at the July meeting.

Each year we hold one meeting with an exhibition of some kind; this year it was old books, bonnets and bags, and all sorts of fascinating antiques, largely of the Revolutionary period, were displayed. The exhibition of books was perhaps the most valuable and showed a rare collection of old works quite unusual. There was a wide variety of educational books, almanacs, Bibles, deeds, and a few pages from the old town records of Milford of 1671. Many volumes of magazines of early dates, books on etiquette and deportment and valuable autograph albums. Trumbull's History of Connecticut of 1797 and Lambert's of the later date of 1828 were of great interest. A Life of Caesar in Latin, dated 1521, was the oldest book there.

There was a great variety of bags, saddlebags, carpet bags and bead bags, charming bits

of color, design and fine workmanship. Two head bags were made and presented by an Indian, the last of her tribe.

The display of bonnets brought to light some of the fashionable creations of a hundred years ago. Everything from a huge calash, a Shaker bonnet, poke bonnets, to exquisite lace caps, night caps and padded silk ones. Some were very dainty and in good condition; I am sure they were best bonnets, undoubtedly taken from their quaint old bonnet boxes (of which there were several on exhibition) to wear on the Sabbath Day.

FRANCES H. QUINBY,
Historian.

London - England Chapter (London, England) held its organization meeting on November 6, 1925, at the residence of its Vice-Regent, Mrs. Gillespie. Mrs. Robert B. Moseley, Organizing Regent, presided, and twenty-five influential American women attended as charter members.

During its brief existence the Chapter has met with unqualified success, receiving the support of prominent Americans residing in England who are eligible for membership. American wives of English husbands are also joining this first D. A. R. Chapter organized in the "Mother Country." Mrs. Houghton, wife of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is an ex-officio member and keenly interested in the Chapter's progress, while Mrs. Horace Lee Washington, wife of our Consul General, is actively organizing, in connection with the Chapter, a girls' club, that the children of members may become more fully acquainted with the history and traditions of America.

The National Society generously gave the Chapter fifty-five volumes of the D. A. R. Lineage Books, which the Chapter presented to the British Museum. These were accepted on behalf of the British authorities by the Curator, Mr. Frederic S. Kenyon, in the following letter:

"We welcome any collection of genealogies which the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution may be willing to present to us, and we recognize it as a sign of the

good feeling which now exists and which we wish to promote between America and England.

"The Revolution is a century and a half old, and we can talk about it without heat and without ill-feeling, recognizing (as is freely done by American historians) how much there was to be said on both sides, and that it affords no grounds for discussion today. On the contrary, we welcome all affirmation of the common ancestry of the two great nations on whom, to so great an extent, the future welfare of our civilization depends."

Through the medium of its work, the Chapter hopes to concentrate largely upon genealogical research relative to our English ancestry and the acquisition and protection of historic spots connected with our English forefathers. Its further work is aptly expressed in the following quotation from a speech delivered by Mrs. Laura Orme before the Chapter:

"But I should like to point out that there is a much longer and more important trail than the '*Santa Fe*,' over which dauntless pioneers crossed the American continent—it is the trackless one of the great Atlantic, for from British shores began the real quest of our pioneer forefathers! At Plymouth, England, there is a tablet commemorating that auspicious and wonderful event.

"As I looked upon the tablet for the first time fancy and sentiment came crowding upon me, and in imagination I pictured our splendid English ancestors bidding, in truth, good-bye to their loved ones left on this side; full of faith and boundless courage, yet with a bitter heartache at leaving the land of their birth, with its sweetness and beauty, for an unknown and distant country.

"Could anything be more acceptable to their memory than that we, their posterity, should found a Chapter in the land of their birth, thus linking this, the greatest trail in our history, with those on the American side!

"Let us, therefore, report progress to the National Old Trails Committee, and let this be our first bit of contributory research work, without which the D. A. R. Records would be incomplete."

(MRS. ROBERT H.) MARGARET C. MOSELEY,
Regent.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

THE PORTNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries must be short and to the point.
 3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

12505a. LE SUEUR.—Write to me, I may be able to assist you. Had relatives who lived in the Le Sueur family.—*Miss Edith W. Smith, 501 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado.*

12506. FISHER-MCMURTRY.—Margaret McMurtry who mar David Fisher, was a sister of my gr.father John McMurtrie of New Columbia, Union Co., Pa. Write to me direct, giving line of descent, pleased to give further infor. also put in touch with a gr.dau of David & Margaret Fisher.—*Frederick J. McMurtrie, 5123 South Martindale Ave., Detroit, Mich.*

12450. SHERWOOD.—Solomon Sherwood was b in Westchester Co. & mar Eliz. Forshay. Their chil were Levi who went to Montg. Co., N. Y. & was living there 1790; Benj. whose acct book was a few years ago in the possession of Alfred Ronk of Ramsey, N. J.; Solomon who d in Westchester Co. leaving a Will dated 10 Apr. 1798 which names as one of the exec. his father Solomon Sherwood; Jane who mar Pearson Halstead; Isaac who mar Rebeckah. Isaac's will on file in Surrogate's Court, Rockland Co., N. Y. dated 5 Mch 1803 recorded in Liber A of Wills p 71. Solomon Sherwood served as soldier in 1st Reg't Westchester Co., Mil. commanded by Col. Joseph Drake. His name is also on an acct with the State of N. Y. for pay as soldier in Capt. Martling's Co. of Col. Hammond's Reg't Westchester Co. Mil. from 27 May 1779 to 25 May 1780. Appears on a Roll of the 6th Reg't of Dutchess Co., Mil. under Land Bounty Rights. Records of the Hempstead Presby. Church, Rockland Co., N. Y. The old acct book of the Trustees of the church has an entry of a contribution to the support of the church by Isaac Sherwood 1785. Rebeckah, wife of Isaac ad-

mitted to the Church 26 Oct. 1800 d 8 Feb. 1823. Margaret or Peggy, dau of Isaac & Rebeckah & wife of Adrian Deronde admitted to the church 20 June 1812 d 23 Feb. 1857 aged 80 yrs. Adrian Deronde joined the Hempstead Ch. 26 Feb. 1786. Eliz. dau of Isaac & Rebeckah, & wife of Archibald Cassady admitted to the Church 8 Nov. 1794. Rebecca, dau of Archibald & Eliz. Cassady admitted to the Church 6 Apr. 1817. Levi, son of Isaac & Rebeckah Sherwood, elected Elder of Hempstead Ch. 29 Dec. 1806 & remained Elder till 13 Nov. 1831. He mar Mariah or Mary Esler dau of Lieut. Henry Esler of Ann Hawkes Hays' Reg't 3 Nov. 1798. Levi was b 19 Feb. 1778 d 6 Apr. 1834 Mariah was b 9 Nov. 1781 d 25 Apr. 1856. Levi was a member of N. Y. Legislature 51st & 52nd Sessions. Lieut. Col. Isaac Sherwood was a Member of the 3rd & 4th Provincial Congresses. Ref:—*Greene's History of Rockland Co., N. Y. p 56 & 68.* He & his w Rebeckah are buried in the Old English Church abt 4 miles n of Spring Valley. Beside the two daus already named they had Rebeckah who mar Garett Thew & Hannah who mar William Smith. Chil. of Levi & Mariah Esler Sherwood were Rebecca b 1799 mar 1827 Peter Traphagen; Hannah m 1801-1868, mar Isaac Finch; Isaac, 1802-1877, mar Margaret Cooker; Eliz., 1804-1874, mar Walter Johnson; Ann, 1805-1884, mar Amzi Coe; Deborah, 1807-1830, unmar; Mary, 1808-1888, mar Henry Traphagen; Henry L., 1810-1886, mar 1st Leah Traphagen & 2nd Mrs. Sophia Stewart; Archibald, 1812-1892, mar Lucinda Fish; Benj., 1812-1882, mar —; Rachel, 1814- mar DeWitt Hasbrouck; Catherine 1816-, mar Sam'l Johnson; Levi 1818, mar Maria, dau of Peter & Eliz Onderdonk Yenny; Samuel P b 1821; Margaret

b 1821-1829; John Young 1823-1864.—*Mrs. L. P. Daniel, East Falls Church, Virginia.*

12411a. CLARKE-MALLET.—John Clarke evidently was of same family as Henry Clark who set. in Amelia Co., Va. and d there 1777. His Will mentions sons Thomas, Wm., George, Henry & Alex.; sons-in-law Abner Greenwood & Wm. Hubbs; gr daus. Martha Greenwood, Polly Read & Betty Dudley Clark. Will be glad to exchange data.—*Miss Maud Clark Penn, Monticello, Georgia.*

QUERIES

12559. HUNTSBERRY-MARCUS.—Wanted parentage of Sophia Huntsberry & date of her mar to John Marcus of Va. or Pa. Their chil were Isaac & James who mar & removed to Ky.; Anna who mar — Workman; Katherine who mar — Cooper and had chil Thos. b 1802 & Eliz. b 1806 mar Wm. Carman. Aft. Cooper's death Katherine mar John Spiller of Jefferson Co., O. Would like data on the Spiller fam. They were early set. of Va. afterwards removed to Wash. Co., Pa & then to O.

(a) LIKENS.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of ances of Phebe Likens who joined thr Friends Church 1781 at Hopewell, Va. She mar Samuel Pickering 1782.—*M. M. P.*

12560. SMITH-BROOKS.—Wanted gen with Rev. rec of ances of Wm. Smith b in Va. 1780. Parents took him to Licking Co., O. 1790 & there in 1801 he mar Anna Brooks b 1788 in Ireland emig to Amer with her parents. Their chil were Alex., David, Samuel, Thos., John, Wm., James, Archibald, Mary, Eliz., Rebecca Anna & Sarah.

(a) HYRE-VAN SCHAICK.—Wanted ances of Wesley Hyre of Montgomery Co. O. who mar Susannah Van Schaick of Ky. Wanted her parentage also. Their chil were Joseph, Aaron, Leonard, Martha, Sarah, Wesley & Ann.

(b) HOGAN-CUNNINGHAM.—Wanted ances of Wm. Hogan & of his w, an only dau of Lord Cunningham of Ireland. They set in Md. & at time of Rev. lived in Hardy Co., Va. Their chil were Delila, Mary, Nancy, Eliz. & others. Wm. owned a ferry on the Potomac, location unknown, he also had lands in Md. & Va.—*S. G. R.*

12561. NESBIT-NISBET.—Wanted Rev. rec of James Nisbet, who although very young served the latter part of Rev. in N. Car. He later removed to Hopkins Co. Ky where a grant of land was given him.

(a) WINSTEAD.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof of Mandley Winstead who fought under Gen. Green & was with Washington at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis.—*L. J.*

12562. CRONKHITE.—Orville, son of Levi, son of Ora, son of Henry, son of James Cronkhite. Wanted names of wives with dates of b, m & d of Levi and Ora Cronkhite. N. Y. Records.—*L. C. K.*

12563. BOWMAN.—Wanted any infor concerning the desc of John Farrar Bowman who emig from Va. to Ky bet 1830-1845. He mar Martha Townsend & had son George & dau Martha who mar — Toombs & prob other chil. He was a great Nephew of Col. Abram Owen of Tippecanoe.—*L. L. B.*

12564. BOURNE.—Wanted parentage of Andrew Bourne b 15 Mch 1717 d 3 Sept 1814 mar Phoebe Richardson b 1 Oct 1725. Andrew was a Sergeant during the Rev.—*E. B. H. S.*

12565. JACK-MASON.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of fathers of John Jack b 1766 d 1822 & of his w Mary (Polly) Mason b 1769 d 17 Jan 1853. They were mar in Woodford Co., Ky 1 Dec 1789 & their chil were Wm. b 1790 mar Sarah Burch; Samuel b 1792 mar Rosanna C. Hampton; Preston; Jane mar James Hampton; Frances mar Wm. Ryal; America mar — Scott; Polly mar — Brady; James Younger; Cynthia; & John Franklin b 1812. John Jack & his w went from Ky to Switzerland Co., Ind abt 1818 & are supposed to have gone to Ky from Westmoreland Co., Pa.—*D. E. J. G.*

12566. GAY-MUDGE.—Wanted name of w, date of mar & Rev. rec of Ephriam Gay, res of Conn. In N. Y. Hist. Rec. it only states that he was a private & that his sons Harvey & Harry were drummers in Rev. Wanted also Rev. rec of Capt. Micah Mudge who had title as early as 1760. He was the father of Ruth Mudge who mar Johnathan Spencer in 1764 & both died in Conn.—*H. L. B.*

12567. CURTIS.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof of John Thomas Curtis. He enlisted from S. Car. or Georgia, fought at Bunker Hill & resided in Green Co., Ga. after the War.—*M. C. N.*

12568. DABNEY.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Dabney who mar abt 1705 Isaac Winston.

(a) MOSBY.—Wanted to corres with anyone having records of the Mosby family of Va.—*G. M. V.*

12569. WHITE.—Richard Montgomery White lived at one time in Perry, N. Y. mar Eliza Kellogg 3 June 1826 & d Monroe, Mich 17 July 1842; bro Bradford White & George White who d in Gowanda N. Y. then called Lodi abt 1850. Wanted their parentage. They were cousins of Sarah, dau of John & — Merwin Stephens.

(a) JONES.—Benj. Jones b 1724 had dau Eliz. captured by Indians at age of 12 yrs. She & a woman companion killed the Indian

guard & made their escape she mar Uriah Stephens & lived in Canisteo N. Y. Who was her mother? Did they remove from Conn to Vt. & then to Cherry Valley? Would like all data of Eliz. & her chil.

(b) BURNHAM.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Rebecca, dau of Geo. & Sarah Adams Gage, who mar Berwell Burnham & went to St. Lawrence Co. to live. Three of her sons lived at one time in DeKalb N. Y.—O. H. L.

12570. SHIPLEY-HARVEY.—Wanted ances of John Shipley & of his wife Abigail Harvey. Wanted also gen of John Dykes & his wife Susanna Robinson, who had a son John who mar Judy Morelock. These are East Tennessee families. Would like to corres with anyone having data of these families.—E. D. B.

12571. MAXWELL.—Wanted place of enlistment of Thos. Maxwell, Sr., Rev. sol in Maj. Dobb's Batt., Elbert Co., Ga., Capt. Horton's Dist. b 8 Sept. 1742 d 12 Dec. 1837. He mar Mary Pemberton & they had 11 chil. He was formerly from Va.

(a) CHRISTIAN.—Wanted dates of b, mar & d & proof of Rev. rec of Turner H. Christian & also of Zachariah Seymour of Conn. & later of Va.—R. S.

12572. LINDLEY.—Jonathan Lindley b 1756 helped care for the wounded nr the old Quaker Meeting House, at the Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C. Wanted proof of this & also of any other Rev. service he performed.—O. L. M.

12573. RICHARDSON.—Wanted maiden n of Mary — wife of Amos Richardson. He was b 10 Jan 1741 d 28th May 1815, removed from Va. to S. Car. Served in Capt. Wm. Buttler's Co. of Vol. S. C. Militia, Rev. War. He set Richardsonville Edgefield Co., S. C. His chil David mar Frances Eliz. Williams b 3 Mch 1767, Susannah b 1769 mar Young Allen & had chil Aaron & Rebecca; Ruth mar Benj. Bunting & had chil Eliza, Isaac, Frances. A gr dau of Amos Richardson, Eliz. b 1811 mar her cousin James Saunders Guignard.

(a) WIMBERLY.—Wanted all data of John Wimberly, a Rev. sol of Jones Co. Ga.

(b) WAGGONER.—Wanted parentage of John Waggoner b abt 1762 mar 1785 Sarah Garnett. Their dau Martha b 1796 mar John Stoten Wilson 1818. Wanted Rev. rec of f of John Waggoner.

(c) LAMAR.—John Lamar, one of 6 bros, who in 1755 sold their land in Md & removed to S. Car, Edgefield Co., had a grant of land where the old Cherokee path crossed Beaver Dam Creek in Beach Island on the Savannah River. His wife was Rachel. Wanted her maiden name & dates. Aft her d he removed to Ga. 1757 with his son Capt John Lamar.—S. H.

12574. SEERIGHT.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of f of Margaret Seeright, who mar Samuel Curry & had sons James Calvin & Samuel & maybe others. They lived in eastern Tenn. She had sis Mary who mar — McPheters.

(a) SMITH.—Wanted parentage of Susannah Smith of Ga. b 29 Nov 1774. Had bro Pharoah who mar Nicholas Robinson b 1770. Removed to Ind 1809 had a large fam, some of whom were Martha, Nancy, Lydia, Rachel, Michael, Nicholas Woodfin. From what state did they come? Is there Rev. rec in either line?

(b) GOTTSCHALL - GUDGEL - GOTTSCHALK.—Wanted names of 1st & 2nd wives (3rd w was Eliz. Pain of Ky) of Andrew Gottschall (various spellings) who came from Germany abt 1756 to Bucks Co., Pa., 1785 in Ky.; 1797 in Gibson Co., Ind where he d 1823 aged 88 yrs. His chil were Andrew b 1760 mar Janet Mitchell; Eliz. mar Daniel Woodfield; Sarah mar Jacob Stucker; Mary mar Michial Oden; Jean; Hannah mar 1st Jesse Musick, 2nd Adam Teel; Abraham; Sophia; Joseph; Ephriam; Jacob; chil of 3rd w Eliz. Paine, Nancy b 1797 mar Wm. Teel; Hettie mar — McGary; Wm. b 1801 mar Lucy Thurman. Would like to corres with anyone interested in these families.—E. M.

12575. HART.—Thos. Benj. Hart, son of Thomas, mar 1829 Nancy Boyden of Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y. A few yrs later he removed to what is now Wauwatosa, Wis. Two yrs later Chas. Walter Hart brought his fam to Milwaukee & later he removed to California. Thos Benj. remained in Milwaukee until his death. He told his chil that he desc. from John Hart, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Hart, the Signer, had no grandson named Thomas, but he had a dau Deborah Darragh, whose dau Margaret mar Thos. Hart. Were Thos. Benj. & Charles Walter Hart sons of Thos. & Margaret Darragh Hart?—A. E. H.

12576. PECK.—Wanted infor abt chil & desc of Benjamin Peck, after whom Peck Slip, N. Y. was named.—E. A. J.

12577. STINSON.—Wanted maiden name of w & her parentage, of Daniel Stinson of S. C. prob Fairfield Co. mar prob — Gaston. Was Daniel a Rev. sol? One of their daus mar Osbourne Ferguson. Wanted her given name & his parentage with dates & Rev. rec of father.

(a) HINDMAN.—Wanted gen with Col. & Rev. rec of ances of Alexander Hindman who mar Mary Ann Ferguson.

(b) HAMILTON-WHITE.—Abt 1800-02 James Hamilton mar Letitia White. They are buried in the Burnt Meeting Church graveyard in S.

Car. Wanted parentage of each with Colonial & Rev. recs in both lines.

(c) OSBORNE.—Wanted names, dates & names of persons to whom mar of chil of Adlai Osborne of N. & S. Car. His dau Margaret mar Robert Davidson, s of Col. John. Was it a dau or gr dau of Adlai Osborne who mar — Furguson & had s Osbourne who mar — Stinson? Wanted all possible infor on these lines.—A. B.

12578. RUCKER.—Wanted dates of b & d with proof of same, of Isaac Rucker.—C. H. T.

12579. BOWEN.—Wanted Rev. rec of George son of Eleazer Bowen b 1722 mar 14 Mch 1745, Swansea, Mass. Mary Wood. George Bowen was b 1747 d 1831; wanted also his date of mar.

(a) PECK.—Inspection Peck was b 7 July 1745, when did he die? His father Constantine mar in Providence R. I. 28 May 1737 Priscilla Peck, when & where were they born? Constantine was the son of Elisha Peck & his 2nd w Rebecca Clark. Elisha was b 11 Apr. 1673 at Attleboro, Mass & removed with his parents to Providence, R. I. in Feb. 1703/4, mar Martha Lake. When & where was Martha born & mar, & who were her parents?—S. P. M.

12580. ARCHER-ROTHERK.—Wanted gen with Rev. rec of ances of Dr. Samuel & his w — Rotherk, both of Va. Their dau Ann Maria Archer mar Wm. Woodford Dec. 1809 d May 1840.—E. W. S.

12581. HENDERSON-MARTIN.—Wanted ances of Eliz. Henderson b 1 May 1808 Anderson Dist. S. C. Also of James Findley Martin b 8 Sept. 1808, Anderson Dist., S. C. They were mar abt 1829, removed to Ill. 1835, d Henderson Co., Ill. Was she a gr dau of Thos. Henderson of Guilford & Rockingham Cos in N. Car.? Wanted also Parentage of Jane Henderson b 1822 in Newberry Dist. S. Car. She mar Arthur P. Carmichael there & removed to Ill. abt 1840. Both d in Henderson Co., Ill.—H. N. R.

12582. DIETRICH.—Wanted to corres with desc of the Dietrich, Deatrich or Detrich family.—Mrs. C. D. McCarthy, 112 West 7th Street, Oklahoma, Okla.

12583. FORT.—Wanted ances any infor of Wm. Frederick Fort who mar Anna Knight. They were living in Va. in 1790 but removed to the Carolinas & two of their sons, French & Frederick later went to Ky where they were mar. Frederick & his family were early set. of Henderson Co., Ill.—A. M. D.

12584. BRIGHAM.—Wanted the dates, birth-place & parentage of Wright Brigham father of Melancthon Azof Brigham b 13 Sept 1804 at Smithfield, Madison Co. N. Y. Melancthon Brigham mar Sarah Grey at Smithfield, 8 Mch 1827.—M. E. P.

12585. WOOD.—Wanted name of w of Amos Wood, son of John Wood, the Rev. soldier whose home was in Woodbury, N. J. Amos resided later in Wilmington, Del.—E. S.

12586. BARRINGER.—Was Christina Barringer b. 1776 in N. Car. dau of John Paul or Matthias Barringer? She mar John Logan of N. J. & moved to Ky abt 1800. She had chil John B., Lewis Matthias & others.

(a) CLAVER.—Wanted infor & ances of Susan (Susanna) Claver who m — Elliott; & of — Claver who mar George Beck, all in N. C. — Elliott d & Susanna & chil moved with bro-in-law Geo. Beck & others to Ind abt 1802.

(b) JOHNSON.—Wanted ances of Johnson boys who were captured abt 1785 in eastern Ohio & escaped by killing the Indians.

(c) SHEETS.—Wanted infor & ances of the Sheets fam who lived in Wash. Co. Ind. Abt 1812 Elisabeth Sheets mar Thos. Elliott.—W. H. W.

12587. HENDERSON.—Wanted col. service of Col. John Henderson who d 1796 his w was — Goode.

(a) CLARKE.—Wanted parentage of Micajah Clark of Powhatan Co., Va., who enlis. in Rev. War 10 Apr 1776 & served three yrs as Corp. in Capt. Samuel Woodson's Co., 9th Va. Reg't. Served 1781 from Bedford Co. & d in Amherst Co., Va. His w was Keziah Harris. Wanted also Rev. rec of Christopher Clark b 1737 Goochland Co., Va. Said to have rec'd for service land patent in Wilkes Co., Ga. 1784. Was living in Ga. 1791. His w was Mildred Terrill.—J. E. McN.

12588. LIGHTNER.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of George Lightner of York Co. Pa. b abt 1765, also maiden n of his wife with her parentage.—J. A. J.

12589. COX-MOREHEAD.—Wanted parentage & date of mar of Isaac Cox b abt 1720 d 1784 mar Margaret Morehead in Pa. Wanted also her date of b & parentage.

(a) DICKER.—Wanted parentage of Susanna Decker b 1758 d Jan 1838 mar 1775 Geo. Cox. Where is Decker Fort & by whom built?

(b) McMAHON.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Maj. Wm. McMahon b Wilmington, Del.—S. H.

Index to Will Book "A," Camden County, Georgia

COPIED AND PRESENTED BY MAJOR HARRY A. DARR

Allen Keegan	Will	dated 7 Jan., 1791	Prob. 29 Dec., 1795	fol. 1-5
Ephraim Davis	Will	" 5 July, 1797	" 14 Aug., 1797	" 10
Henry Wright	Inv.	" 22 Sept., 1795		" 2
MARRIAGE RECORDS IN THIS BOOK				
James Jordan to Mrs. Hannah Alexander			6 Aug., 1797	" 13
John Gorman to Miss Rebecca Lang			11 Oct., 1797	
James Bennit to Miss Mary Cryer			14 Oct., 1797	
Eleazer Waterman to Miss Sarah Baldwin			23 Oct., 1797	
Peter Micler to Lydia Allin			22 Dec., 1797	
William Reddy	Inv. and Adm.		13 Nov., 1797	" 13-15
Eleazer Bemiss	Appr. of Est.		22 Feb., 1798	" 20
Ichabod Bulkley	Appr. of Est.		1 Mar., 1798	" 18
Thomas Richardson	Inv.		24 June, 1799	" 21
William Gorman	Inv.		15 Sept., 1798	" 23
James Gamble	Inv.		15 Mar., 1800	" 26
Thomas Norris	Will	dated 25 Apr., 1800	Prob. 20 May, 1800	" 27
Thomas Norris	Inv.		26 May, 1800	" 37
Thomas Stafford	Will	dated 20 May, 1800	Prob. 23 May, 1800	" 29
Richard Cole	Adm.	" 8 June (yr. torn off)	Recorded 8 Aug., 1800	" 30
Mr. Kuhn, dec.	Inv.		12 Sept., 1799	" 32
James Vincent	Inv.		12 June, 1800	" 36
Richard Cole	Inv.		17 Feb., 1801	" 43
James Nichols	Will	dated 17 June, 1800	Prob. 4 June 1801	" 44
John Hay	Inv.		3 Oct., 1801	" 47
Thomas Wright	Inv.		30 Oct., 1801	" 48
Bela Bullin	Inv.		17 Oct., 1801	" 49
William Hubbard	Inv.		7 Nov., 1801	" 51
James Akin	Inv.		6 Dec., 1801	" 51
James Woodland	Will	dated 10 Aug., 1800	Prob., but no date given	" 52
William Dallas	Will	" 7 Nov., 1801	" " " "	" 53
Richard Gascorgne	Will	" 18 Nov., 1801	" 8 May, 1802	" 54
Aramenta Delworth	Will	" 15 July, 1802	" 28 July, 1802	" 56
John Arnold, Clergyman	Will	" 20 Jan., 1803	" 16 Feb., 1803	" 59
Alexander Elliott	Will	" 28 Nov., 1802	" 7 Mar., 1803	" 62
Irby Ragland	Will	" 8 Apr., 1803	" 6 Jan., 1804	" 65
Alexander Graham	Will	" 7 May, 1803	" 9 Jan., 1804	" 66
Marce Louise Lefere	Will	" 15 Feb., 1803	" 26 July, 1803	" 68
Joseph Judson	Will	" 6 Feb., 1803	" 16 Apr., 1803	" 70
Wilson Williams	Will		" 19 Aug., 1803	" 73
Bryan Ward	Will		" 16 May, 1804	" 75
Pheneas Miller	Will		" 11 May, 1804	" 77
Evan Evans (Much ?)	Will		" 5 July, 1804	" 80
William Gorman	Will		" 17 Mar., 1806	" 82
Frances Mussanet	Will		" 15 Dec., 1806	" 84
(Noted as translated from French.)				
John Eaton	Will		" 14 Apr., 1807	" 88
Ann Graham	Will		" 14 June, 1808	" 92
Asa Lathrop	Will		" 3 Jan., 1809	" 98
Peyton Skipworth, Jr.	Will		" 3 Jan., 1809	" 101
John Lafurgue	Will		" 15 Jan., 1811	" 105
Langley Bryant	Will		" 2 Sept., 1811	" 107
Elihu Hebbard	Will		" 12 Apr., 1812	" 109
Lebbus Rogers	Will		" 5 May, 1812	" 112
Richard Proctor	Will		" 6 Sept., 1813	" 113
Isaac Wheeler	Will		" 4 Dec., 1813	" 115
William McClure	Will	dated and made in Charleston, S. C.,	10 Dec., 1812.	
Copy on file, Camden Co. C. H., dated Charleston, 5 Nov. 1813.				
Catherine Miller	Will		Recorded 6 Dec., 1813	" 117
William Staunton	Will		Recorded 12 Apr., 1815	" 122
Elizabeth Shearman	Will		Prob. 10 Feb., 1815	" 130
(Wife of Wm. Shearman.)	Will		" 6 Nov., 1815	" 132
Timothy Hollingsworth	Will		" 6 Nov., 1815	" 135
John Bailey, Jr.	Will		" 8 Dec., 1812	" 137

Daniel Sharp Delany	Will	Prob. 17 June, 1816	fol. 140
Jacob Meckler	Will dated 1 May, 1809	no Prob.	" 144
Robert Rudolph	Will	Prob. 21 Nov., 1817	" 145
James McGreggor, of St. Bartholemews Island, W. I., Merchant	Will	" 1 Sept., 1817	" 146-9
Dr. John Ross	Will dated 12 July, 1815	no Prob.	" 150
John Clark Nightingale, of Chatham Co., Ga., dated in Brooklin, N. Y., 23 Oct., 1798. Prob. Camden Co., Ga., 3 Jan., 1817. Recorded 29 July, 1819			" 153
Robert Stafford	Will	Prob. 5 Jan., 1818	" 157
Nathan Atkinson	Will	" 3 June, 1817	" 159
James Bixby	Will	" 8 June, 1819	" 164
John Argerette	Will	" 1 Sept., 1817	" 166
William Johnson	Will	" 1 Nov., 1819	" 168
Thomas King	Will	" 1 Nov., 1819	" 172
Daniel Nunes	Will	" 1 Nov., 1819	" 176
Alexander Ogden	Will	" 5 Jan., 1820	" 178
James Shaw	Will dated Savannah, Ga. Sworn to 30 Mar., 1820, Camden Co., Ga.	" 7 May, 1819	" 180
Jane Campbell alias Jane Taylor	Will	Prob. 6 June, 1820	" 183
Martha Delaney	Will	" 1 Jan., 1821	" 185
Genevive B. Richard, wid.	Will	" 2 July, 1821	" 288*
James Smith	Will This will sworn to at Philadelphia, Pa. Bk. 7, fol. 170. Recorded Camden Co. C. H.	Rec. No. 89. 6 July, 1821	" 291
John Bailey	Will	Prob. 1 Oct., 1821	" 294
John Ripley	Will	" 6 Apr., 1822	" 297
John Hagin	Will	" 28 Oct., 1822	" 299
James Delworth	Will	" 7 Jan., 1823	" 302
Basile Pelletier, a native of France	Will	" 11 Jan., 1823	" 304
John R. Madison	Will	" 6 Apr., 1822	" 305
Micajah Crews	Will	" 17 Mar., 1823	" 307
Joseph Hodges	Will (nuncupative)	" 6 Jan., 1823	" 313
Isham Spalding	Will	" 5 Jan., 1824	" 314
Hester Christopher	Will	" 7 June, 1824	" 317
George Morrison, Sen.	Will	" 7 June, 1824	" 320
Harmon Courter	Will	" 7 Mar., 1825	" 323
Thomas Collier	Will	" 4 Jan., 1815	" 326
Sarah McFarlane	Will	Recorded 24 May, 1825	" 327
William H. Williams	Will	Prob. 5 Sept., 1825	" 331
Allen Thomas	Will dated 18 Nov. 1824	" 3 Jan., 1826	" 334
Bretain Bunkley	Will	Prob. 3 Jan., 1826	" 338
Joseph Decloux	Will	" 9 May, 1826	" 339
Levin Gunbey	Will	" 2 May, 1826	" 344
Jane Williams	Will	" 7 Aug. 1826	" 346
Edward J. Shearman	Will	" 24 Apr., 1827	" 34-†
Catherine Howell, wid. of John Howell	Will	" 23 July, 1827	" 3--†
John Parker	Will	" 6 Aug., 1827	" 353
Frances Starling	Will	" 8 May, 1828	" 356
(names wife, Mary, & son Frances Asbury Starling)			
William McNish	Will	" 19 July, 1828	" 358
Cornelius Rain	Will	" 1 Sept., 1828	" 360
John Wood	Will	" 1 June, 1829	" 362
William Niblack	Will	" 1 June, 1829	" 363
Joseph Thomas	Will	" 1 June, 1829	" 365
Marriage Record.			
Britain Bunkley to Mary Bailey license	22 Mar. 1821 m 22 Mar 1821		
John Kelchell	Will Nuncupative	Prob. 24 Dec., 1807	" 91
Samuel Crozier	Will dated 27 Oct. 1808	Prob. 3 Jan., 1809	" 96

Book "B" of Wills was burned at Jeffersonston after the Confederate War, Camden County, Georgia.

(NOTE.*—These pages are numbered in 200's and 300's from here on. This evidently an error as none of the pages are missing.)

†Missing.

D. A. R. State Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of January 30, 1926		Changes since report as of January 4, 1926			
		Chapter	Total	Chapters		Membership	
				Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama	33	1,442	1,515	---	---	17	---
Alaska	1	13	14	---	---	1	---
Arizona	3	175	191	---	---	4	---
Arkansas	17	840	887	---	---	16	---
California	64	3,807	4,446	---	---	58	---
Colorado	31	2,129	2,267	---	---	12	---
Connecticut	52	6,412	6,497	---	---	45	---
Cuba	1	24	26	---	---	---	---
Delaware	4	157	159	---	---	1	---
District of Columbia	61	3,367	3,622	---	---	44	---
Florida	25	1,321	1,416	---	---	21	---
Georgia	93	5,045	5,155	---	---	28	---
Hawaiian Islands	2	138	151	1	---	---	1
Idaho	9	412	438	---	---	6	---
Illinois	93	8,248	8,886	1	---	75	---
Indiana	74	5,195	5,351	---	---	68	---
Iowa	95	5,561	5,931	1	---	65	---
Kansas	37	2,387	2,520	1	---	29	---
Kentucky	49	2,466	2,548	---	---	37	---
Louisiana	12	643	704	---	---	6	---
Maine	35	2,185	2,226	1	---	19	---
Maryland	24	1,340	1,412	---	---	10	---
Massachusetts	104	8,286	8,538	---	---	68	---
Michigan	57	4,772	4,931	---	---	32	---
Minnesota	45	2,415	2,558	---	---	45	---
Mississippi	28	1,185	1,268	---	---	12	---
Missouri	84	5,359	5,672	---	---	55	---
Montana	10	613	653	---	---	9	---
Nebraska	40	2,291	2,457	---	---	62	---
Nevada	1	32	40	---	---	1	---
New Hampshire	36	2,296	2,325	---	---	14	---
New Jersey	52	3,673	3,940	1	---	52	---
New Mexico	5	249	266	---	---	5	---
New York	159	15,726	16,617	---	---	153	---
North Carolina	46	2,197	2,393	---	---	90	---
North Dakota	9	348	366	---	---	---	1
Ohio	89	7,879	8,218	1	---	63	---
Oklahoma	24	1,336	1,467	---	---	14	---
Oregon	19	1,138	1,211	---	---	14	---
Pennsylvania	113	10,774	11,123	---	---	115	---
Philippine Islands	1	37	42	---	---	2	---
Rhode Island	14	1,347	1,403	---	---	20	---
South Carolina	59	2,714	2,824	---	---	22	---
South Dakota	11	554	616	---	---	9	---
Tennessee	39	2,412	2,508	---	---	12	---
Texas	48	3,111	3,330	---	---	39	---
Utah	2	240	252	---	---	5	---
Vermont	32	2,036	2,052	---	---	11	---
Virginia	59	2,752	2,883	---	---	34	---
Washington	40	2,161	2,293	---	---	33	---
West Virginia	29	1,951	2,036	---	---	25	---
Wisconsin	40	2,580	2,746	---	---	16	---
Wyoming	9	330	362	---	---	12	---
Foreign	4	95	159	---	---	8	---
Totals	2,123	146,286	*153,911	7	---	1,623	2

* Total At Large membership, 7,625.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1925-1926

President General

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1926)

MRS. ELLET GRANT DRAKE,
606 N. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

MRS. HENRY D. FITTS,
448 Ridge St., Newark, N. J.

MRS. HENRY A. BECK,
1428 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. FRANKLIN C. CAIN, St. Matthews, S. C.

MRS. CHARLES B. BOOTHE,
1515 Garfield Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.

MRS. GERALD LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER,
1244 Detroit St., Denver, Colo.

MRS. WILLIAM MAGEE WILSON,
Xenia, Ohio.

MRS. FRANKLIN C. CAIN, St. Matthews, S. C.

(Term of office expires 1927)

MISS ANNE MARGARET LANG,
115 W. 4th St., The Dalles, Ore.

MRS. LOGAN S. GILLEN, Tenn.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA,
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

MISS AMY E. GILBERT, State Center, Iowa.

MRS. PAUL DUANE KITT,
Chillicothe, Mo.

MRS. HOVAL A. SMITH,
Warren, Ariz.

MRS. THOMAS W. SPENCE,
107 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

(Term of office expires 1928)

MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
100 12th St., Wheeling, W. Va.

MRS. H. H. MCCLINTOCK,
903 Johnstone St., Bartlesville, Okla.

MRS. WALTER AMBROSE ROBINSON,
620 Harrolson Ave., Gadsden, Ala.

MRS. L. VICTOR SEYDEL, 143 Lafayette Ave. N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MRS. JOHN HAMILTON HANLEY,
724 W. Broadway, Monmouth, Ill.

MRS. S. A. DICKSON,
1034 Jacobs St., Shreveport, La.

MRS. GEORGE M. YOUNG,
Valley City, N. Dak.

Chaplain General

MRS. RHETT GOODE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Recording Secretary General

MRS. FRANK H. BRIGGS,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General

MRS. ALFRED BROSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

MRS. JAMES H. STANSFIELD,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. WILLIAM S. WALKER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. ALVIN H. CONNELLY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General

MRS. LARZ ANDERSON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Memorial Continental Hall.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS—1925-1926

ALABAMA

MRS. J. H. LANE,
Sylacauga.
MRS. MINNIE H. MACARTNEY PEARSON,
451 Government St., Mobile.

ARIZONA

Mrs. WALTER L. MORRISON,
7 South 6th Ave., Tucson, Arizona.
MRS. WILLIAM F. HAMMETT,
315 East Monte Vista Road, Phoenix, Arizona.

ARKANSAS

MRS. HARRY C. ANDERSON,
620 Prospect Ave., Hot Springs.
MRS. ALLEN COX,
916 Porter St., Helena.

CALIFORNIA

Mrs. H. J. MANNHART,
747 The Alameda, Berkeley.
MRS. JESSE H. SHREVE,
2265 Fort Stockton Drive, San Diego.

COLORADO

MRS. HERBERT A. BLACK,
2201 Greenwood St., Pueblo.
MRS. JUSTUS R. FRIEDLINE,
1729 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT

MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL,
235 N. Main St., Southampton.
MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON,
61 Seymour Ave., Derby.

DELAWARE

MRS. JOHN PEARCE CANN,
Main St., Newark.
MRS. WILLIAM G. ANTHONY,
Smyrna.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS,
1752 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
MRS. JAMES M. WILEY,
3020 Macomb St., Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA

MRS. THEODORE STRAWN,
De Land.
MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, Jr.,
1543 Herschel St., Jacksonville.

GEORGIA

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,
1295 Prince Ave., Athens.
MRS. A. L. WILKINS,
Eastman.

HAWAII

MRS. HOWARD CLARKE,
127 Dowsett Avenue, Honolulu.
MRS. C. S. GOODKNIGHT,
Box 2930, Honolulu.

IDAHO

MRS. W. S. TITUS,
908 N. 18th St., Boise.
MRS. A. P. LUDBERG,
1017 Logan St., Moscow.

ILLINOIS

MRS. FRANK J. BOWMAN,
207 8th Ave., Sterling.
MRS. JAMES S. KING,
1223 S. Grand Ave., West, Springfield.

INDIANA

MRS. CHARLES W. ROSS,
309 E. Wabash Ave., Crawfordsville.
MRS. HARVEY MORRIS,
401 N. Main St., Salem.

IOWA

MRS. ROBERT H. MUNGER,
1625 Grand View Boulevard, Sioux City.
MRS. CLARENCE VAN EPPS,
430 North Clinton St., Iowa City.

KANSAS

MRS. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
1245 River Blvd., Wichita.
MRS. HERMAN L. PEPPMEYER,
1309 Harrison St., Topeka.

KENTUCKY

MRS. EUGENE H. RAY,
306 The Weissenger-Gaulbert, Louisville.
MRS. S. L. BEARD,
Magnolia Ave., Shelbyville.

LOUISIANA

MRS. WILLIAM S. BUCHANAN,
1940 Dublin St., New Orleans.
MRS. GUERRIC DE COLIGNY,
1305 Pine St., New Orleans.

MAINE

MRS. BLAINE SPOONER VILES,
154 State St., Augusta.
MRS. FREDERIC E. LOWELL,
66 Coyle St., Portland.

MARYLAND

MRS. DANIEL MERSHON GARRISON,
61 College Avenue, Annapolis.
MRS. CHARLES THOMAS MARSDEN,
Plaza Apartments, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS

MISS ISABEL WYMAN GORDON,
35 Whitman Road, Worcester.
MRS. JAMES CHARLES PEABODY,
47 Allston St., Boston.

MICHIGAN

MRS. LUCIUS E. HOLLAND,
501 S. Jefferson Ave., Saginaw.
MRS. CHARLES F. BATHRICK,
281 Upton Ave., Battle Creek.

MINNESOTA

MRS. W. J. JAMESON,
768 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul.
MRS. W. S. LINDSLEY,
Brooks Ave., Brownsdale Park, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI

MRS. ROBERT N. SOMERVILLE,
Cleveland.
MRS. JOHN A. HARDY,
Artesia.

MISSOURI

MRS. W. W. BOTTS,
610 Woodlawn Place, Mexico.
MRS. W. W. GRAVES,
R. F. D. 4, Jefferson City.

MONTANA

MRS. VERNE D. CALDWELL,
1008 N. 31st St., Billings.
MRS. H. R. WAHOSKE,
618 5th Ave., North, Great Falls.

NEBRASKA

MRS. CLARENCE S. PAINE,
Station A, Lincoln.
MRS. GEORGE DAYTON BUTTERFIELD,
1203 Norfolk Ave., Norfolk.

NEVADA

MRS. O. H. MACK,
428 Hill St., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MRS. GEORGE H. WARREN,
Manchester.
MISS ALICE M. CHESLEY, M. D.,
Exeter.

NEW JERSEY

MRS. CHARLES READ BANKS,
122 Westervelt Ave., North Plainfield.
MRS. JOSEPH J. SUMMERILL,
108 S. Broad St., Woodbury.

NEW MEXICO

MRS. FRANCIS C. WILSON,
Buena Vista Road, Santa Fe.
MRS. GEORGE K. ANGLE,
215 North 13th St., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK

MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH,
8 Lafayette St., Albany.
MRS. RADCLIFFE B. LOCKWOOD,
7 Eaton Place, Binghamton.

NORTH CAROLINA

MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY,
Salisbury.
MRS. CHARLES M. PARKS,
Tarboro.

NORTH DAKOTA

MRS. ERIC A. THORBERG,
712 4th St., Bismarck.
MRS. THOMAS F. KANE,
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

OHIO

MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART,
3416 Brookline Ave., Cincinnati.
MRS. HERBERT M. BACKUS,
816 Oak St., Columbus.

OKLAHOMA

MRS. ANDREW R. HICKAM,
211 West 16th St., Oklahoma City.
MRS. JOHN W. WIKER,
Jens-Marie Hotel, Ponca City.

OREGON

MRS. SEYMOUR JONES,
R. F. D. No. 8, Salem.
MRS. E. C. APPERSON,
McMinnville.

PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON,
601 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh.
MRS. CLARENCE G. CRISPIN,
"Hillcrest," Berwick.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MRS. TRUMAN S. HOLT,
North East, Pa.
MRS. HENRY W. ELSEY,
600 M. H. del Pelar, Manila, P. I.

RHODE ISLAND

MRS. GEORGE H. FOWLER,
72 Mineral Spring Ave., Pawtucket.
MRS. JOHN T. CRANSHAW,
34 Irving Ave., Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MRS. WILLIAM B. BURNEY,
8 University of South Carolina, Columbia.
MRS. LAUDY J. HAMES,
18 North Mountain St., Union.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MISS MABEL KINGSLEY RICHARDSON,
204 Yale St., Vermilion.
MRS. JOHN G. RAAK,
Brookings.

TENNESSEE

MRS. MUNSEY SLACK,
501 Maryland Ave., Bristol.
MRS. W. C. CLEMENS,
Tusculum College, Tusculum.

TEXAS

MRS. CHARLES B. JONES,
2114 Park Ave., Greenville.
MRS. EDMUND TRAVIS DUFF,
2310 9th St., Wichita Falls.

UTAH

MRS. ARTHUR D. BARBER,
1132 25th St., Ogden.
MRS. RICHARD M. WILLIAMS,
1424 Browning Ave., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

MRS. HORACE MARTIN FARNHAM,
96 Northfield St., Montpelier.
MRS. WILFRED F. ROOT,
89 Canal St., Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA

MRS. JAMES REESE SCHICK,
915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.
MRS. EDWARD W. FINCH,
924 W. Grace St., Richmond.

WASHINGTON

MRS. WARREN W. TOLMAN,
125 13th Ave. West, Olympia.
MRS. HARRY D. HURLEY,
5023 9th Ave. N. E., Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA

MRS. W. H. CONAWAY,
109 Virginia Ave., Fairmont.
MRS. WILLIAM H. VAUGHT,
Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN

MRS. RALPH H. HESS,
137 Prospect Ave., Madison.
MRS. JAMES F. TROTTMAN,
508 La Fayette Place, Milwaukee.

WYOMING

MRS. WILLIS M. SPEAR,
164 Wyoming Ave., Sheridan.
.....
.....

CHINA

MRS. HAROLD S. DICKERSON,
1621 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE**Honorary Presidents General**

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY,

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR.

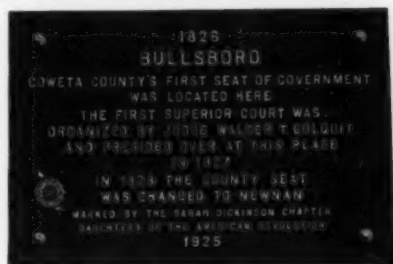
Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARKE, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.

MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN SWIFT, 1923.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1923.
.....



DESIGN NO. 92

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL TABLETS BRONZE GRAVE MARKERS

IN
GENUINE U. S. STANDARD
BRONZE

Send for circulars

Wm. Highton & Sons Co.

BRONZE FOUNDERS

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE



This Beautiful Marker of GENUINE BRONZE

6¾ x 9 in., only \$8.50 with long
metal stake. Less in lots of 6 or
more. Write for new catalog of
D. A. R. markers.

8 x 12 in. Real Daughter marker—
\$8.75 with metal stake.

THE NEWMAN MFG. CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO



MEMORIAL BRONZE

STATUARY
TABLETS
EMBLEMS
MARKERS

Special Designs and Estimates Cheerfully Given

**THE JOHN HARSCH BRONZE
& FOUNDRY CO.**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

DEPT. D

GENEALOGY

Books on genealogy, family history, town
and county histories. Correspondence
invited.

Genealogical research work.

**CHAS. A. O'CONNOR, 21 Spruce Street
New York City**

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR PAINTING

GEORGE PLITT COMPANY, Inc.

Wall Papers, Upholstering, Furniture,
Carpets, Draperies, Window Shades,
Pictures, Mirrors, Linens, Window
Laces, Lamps, and Lamp Shades.

Special Facilities for Storage of Rugs and Draperies

1325 Fourteenth Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL Metropolitan Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oldest National Bank in
the District of Columbia

Opposite United States Treasury

ORGANIZED 1814

OFFICERS

GEO. W. WHITE.....President
O. H. P. JOHNSON.....Vice-President
FREDERICK D.C. FAUST.....Trust Officer
C. F. JACOBSEN.....Cashier
J. GALES MOORE.....Auditor
C. E. BRIGHT.....Asst. Cashier
A. H. BEDFORD.....Asst. Cashier
C. L. ECKLOFF.....Asst. Cashier
R. P. HOLLINGSWORTH.....Asst. Trust Officer

LUCY S. BLACK

Genealogist

(Formerly Assistant Genealogist, N. S. D. A. R.)

Family lines traced. Colonial and
Revolutionary data secured.

SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

(Just outside of Washington, D. C.)

HERALD NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Mrs. Jessie Porter Wood

Coats of Arms, Illuminated Family Trees
and Genealogical Research

2013 KLINGLE ROAD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ZOE LEE H. ANDERSON

Heraldic Artist—Coats of Arms Embazoned

Orders for reproductions in color of designs from Heraldry
Page, D. A. R. Magazine, receive special attention.

Address 310 10th Avenue
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

ATTENTION!

Daughters of the American Revolution

Can your Chapter use a constant, dependable income?

COLONIAL ART, INC.—exhibited at
the 35th Congress, N. S., D. A. R.—will
establish your income now.

COLONIAL ART is an exquisite Line
of Greeting Cards and Bridge Scores created
by Kenneth Scott Harrison EXCLUSIVELY
for the D. A. R. and sold EXCLUSIVELY
by them through their
Chapters, with a 50% profit retained by
the Chapters.

Order your Christmas Greeting Card
Sample Book immediately for Sept. 1 delivery.
Nominal \$2.00 charge for Sample
Book. Bridge Scores, Tallies, etc., available
now.

Address all inquiries to

COLONIAL ART, INC.

Minneapolis, Minn.



Colonial Coverlets

EXACT reproductions of famous old designs,
"Lovers' Knot," "Whig Rose,"
"Olive Leaf," REDUCED from \$40 and
\$25 to \$24.50 and \$11.85.

Also homespun table linens, quaint and
lovely.

LAURA C. COPENHAVER

"ROSEMONT"

MARION, VIRGINIA

